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DEFENSE MINISTRY: GDR, CSSR TO GET NEW MISSILES

LD241428 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the USSR Ministry of Defense:

In connection with the fact that the United States is completing preparations for the deployment of Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range land-based cruise missiles in a number of West European NATO member countries, the Soviet Union has been forced to adopt additional measures to ensure both its own security and that of its allies in the Warsaw Treaty.

In accordance with an agreement [Moscow TASS in English at 1504 GMT on 24 October carries this announcement and here uses the word "understanding"] between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR, preparation work is beginning on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR to deploy missile complexes with operational-tactical purpose.

The steps being undertaken are one of the planned response measures in the event of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. They are directed toward maintaining equilibrium in nuclear means between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe.

Commentary on Statement

LD241734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[News commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer of central television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] The report from the USSR Ministry of Defense, which you have just heard, reflects the principled, consistent course of the Soviet Union, a course directed towards safeguarding the security of our country and that of our friends and allies. The threat of a devastating nuclear war, connected with the plans for the deployment of the new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, is too great to be ignored. This has been pointed out repeatedly by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This is also admitted by eminent statesmen, public figures, and even military men in the Western countries themselves; they have often stressed that the American Pershing II and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons.

The mass anti-missile demonstrations which are currently taking place literally throughout Western Europe also confirm that the broadest public circles see the scale of the threatening danger and oppose it.

In this connection, one cannot fail to recall the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that if the American missiles do appear on the European Continent in defiance of the will of the majority of the population in the West European countries, then this will be a step hostile to the interests of peace on an issue of principle [printsipialnogo masshtaba]. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been trying, and are still trying, to prevent such a turn of events so dangerous to the cause of peace.

At the Prague conference of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states and at their Moscow meeting, at the last session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, and at the recent CEMA session at head-of-government level, constructive proposals directed towards lifting the nuclear threat from Europe and turning it into a continent of peace, free from atomic weapons of any sort, were confirmed.

The NATO states not only failed to respond to all of these proposals, but they are continuing to work towards the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. President Reagan, followed by the heads of government of the FRG, Britain, and Italy -- on whose territory practical preparations for the installation of the American missiles are already in progress -- repeatedly declared that the plans in question would be implemented punctually according to the NATO timetable. The Soviet Union repeatedly warned that its goodwill, its desire to come to an understanding, should not be taken for a sign of weakness by anyone.

At the recent special session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee, it was confirmed that the Warsaw Pact countries are not striving to achieve military supremacy; but under no circumstances will they permit such supremacy to be achieved over themselves.

The decision referred to in the report from the USSR Ministry of Defense is proof of this.

SOVIET GENERAL ASSAILS LATEST U.S. INF PROPOSALS

AU211830 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, Doctor of Philosophy: "Soviet Stance; The U.S. Policy Without Inhibitions"]

[Text] The content and the calm, firm, and prudent tone of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has made a profound impression on the world public. The mass information media throughout the world for a long time now have been commenting on his profound and accurate analysis of the most acute problems and on the USSR's clear stance on the issue of war and peace. The statement literally says that the militarist course of the U.S. Administration is the cause of the current tension and the source of the threat of nuclear war. It is precisely the U.S. Administration which, after declaring a "crusade" against real socialism, each day pushes mankind closer toward the dangerous brink of global conflagration. Facts? There are many of them. Let us name only a few.

First: the American Government has, in fact, gone from political and ideological attacks against socialism over to real preparation for an extensive nuclear confrontation. The directive for the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces in the period 1984-88, which will go into effect soon, states that the United States of America "must be so mighty as to be prepared and capable of destroying socialism as a social system." This programmatic orientation of Washington politicians is exceptionally dangerous. Never before in the post-war years have American representatives openly resolved upon such an unheard-of, inordinate, and provocative task. What, then, is the value of the empty assertions of the American president from the rostrum of the United Nations to the effect that he will do anything to ensure that the people "have the most noble of gifts -- that is, peace!"

Second: Washington is embarked upon approximately 400 various military programs -- among them the development of the intercontinental MX missile, the Midgetman missile, and the seabased-Trident-2 missile -- and the production of thousands of long-range missiles with flat-flight trajectory and new bombers. It is working on the development of space weapons systems. It is stockpiling neutron, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. The U.S. Congress has earmarked $290 billion for next year for these purposes -- an unheard of, a fantastic sum. It is enough to recall that only 5 years ago the U.S. military budget was $130 billion. In a short period of time it has more than doubled. Can we, after this, believe the American President, who claims within the walls of the world community's building on the East River that the United States has "reduced the number of its nuclear weapons throughout the world"? It is characteristic that such statements have only one purpose -- to camouflage true aggressive intentions and activity.

Third, the U.S. Administration has in fact frozen all arms control negotiations with the USSR. It has blocked all Soviet peace-loving initiatives and proposals. In reality, negotiations are for Washington only a device for winning time and an ideological masquerade. All proposals submitted by the Americans in Geneva are actually demands for the USSR to unilaterally disarm. And what are they doing to mask this unconstructive stand? Of course, new deceitful statements are being used -- for example, those that resounded from the mouth of the American President on 26 September: "I have given new instructions to Ambassador Nitze in Geneva; I have ordered him to submit a number of steps which are to help make progress at these negotiations." Well, the essence of this "number of steps" is to force the USSR to agree to the United States achieving further unilateral advantages.

These concrete facts which we have put forward (and there are many more of them) are evidence that America's highest representatives, in their nonsensical endeavor for global hegemony, have lost their sense of reality. The adventurism in their thinking transforms their steps into a danger. Yu.V. Andropov spoke about this peculiarity of the American representatives and in his statement emphasized that in order to achieve their hegemonist objectives, they go so far that one has to doubt whether Washington has any restraint at all in overstepping the limit at which any sober-minded person must stop.

The American President again tellingly demonstrated this policy "without inhibition" in his speech in the United Nations last September. He submitted three seemingly "new" points in the American proposals, which the press of the NATO countries immediately began to cheer as "outstanding." What is their real essence?

The President tried not only to "intercept" those Soviet missiles which the USSR has in the European part of its territory, but also those which it has in the Asian part. The United States of America has, allegedly, the right to deploy an equal number of missiles in Western Europe. Quite an accord with the saying "I talk about apples, you about oranges," it is quite obvious to anybody that the "eastern" USSR's intermediate-range missiles have nothing in common with Europe.

Another "novelty" of American "flexibility" is that the Americans allegedly could deploy several dozen fewer missiles in Europe if the USSR reduces the number of its missiles. Yu.V. Andropov has said the following about this: "According to them, we would have to discuss how to help NATO upset the existing parity in nuclear intermediate-range devices in Europe to its advantage. And that stance is being passed off as something new."

It remains the same Reagan "modified" "zero variant." After all, even now there exist in Europe an approximate parity of intermediate-range weapons. And any reduction on our part, even by a single missile, would only increase NATO's superiority. But that will never happen.

Regarding the "third" point of the "new" American proposals, that one is connected with the attempt to reduce not only Soviet missiles, but also aircraft, by which NATO would also gain superiority in this area. This is the true essence of that famous American "flexibility."

Similar proposals are designed to deceive public opinion and disguise American demands for unilateral advantages. It is not difficult to ascertain that such a policy "without inhibitions" only worsens the international atmosphere, aggravates confrontation and increases the risk of nuclear war. But because an increasing number of normal people throughout the world see the real threat to peace in the American policy, Washington has been trying hard to dress up its "crusaders" as fighters for peace. But can one believe an American President who ponders "peace" while at the same time the Pentagon approves a new plan for the military development of space? Reagan promises to fight for the security of nations, and at the same time the U.S. Navy zeroes its weapons in on Beirut and other Lebanese cities. The White House representative submits his false peace initiatives, while his General Rogers [commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe) talks about NATO's right to a "first nuclear strike." You can judge for yourself what value Washington's "peace-making" has.

"Politicians without inhibitions" are dangerous. And precisely such politicians are in the White House today. Facing the new dangerous challenge of the NATO circles, the Soviet people have closed ranks and support the calm and firm words of their representative, Yu. V. Andropov, who has declared that "the Soviet people can rest assured that the defense capability of our country is of such a standard that we would not advise anyone to try out his strength on us." Our strength, political determination and broad international support for the new Soviet initiatives -- this is the most important factor for the potential aggressor not to decide in favor of nuclear adventure.

The proposals of the Soviet Union in the United Nations that the following issues be assessed at the world forum: the condemnation of nuclear war, freezing nuclear weapons, and conclusion of an agreement banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth -- correspond to the most profound interests of millions of people. Their clear purpose, understandable to people, puts into an even greater contrast the wretchedness of the Washington's "flexibility." Politicians "without inhibitions" are not able to propose anything that would really be in accord with the urgent needs of our times -- with the need for stable peace.

W. EUROPE 'PLAYING INTO U.S. HAND' ON INF

LD222055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Eminent political and public figures and the mass media abroad are noting in their comments that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are countering the militarist course of the U.S. Administration with an extensive program for peace and for deepening trust and mutual understanding between countries and peoples. Over to APN political observer Spartak Beglov:

Hello, comrades. The statement by the heads of government of the member-states of the CEMA has again drawn the attention of the world public to the baleful consequences of the new twist in the arms race which is being undertaken by Washington. It is a matter above all of the planned deployment in West Europe of the new American nuclear missiles.

The resolute appeal by the countries of the socialist community to the governments of Europe and of the whole world to halt the arms race has sounded at a time when the bells of nuclear alarm are ringing over the whole planet. Our European Continent is in the grip of demonstrations by the popular masses against the threat of the new missiles which are unprecedented in their strength and their scale. For example, in the FRG one million people have been taking part in the first stage of the present week of action alone. And this is just the beginning, the West German peace campaigners say. Without exaggeration, one can say that on the issue 'to be or not to be' in the new nuclear age, the peoples and the governments of the West are on different sides of the barricades.

But one should not close one's eyes to something else, to the fact that under pressure from Washington the NATO governments -- the accomplices in the missile deal -- are, with a gambler's obsession, putting into operation all the means at their disposal for repressing the anti-war movement, like the deceptive maneuvering around the talks in Geneva, in order to clear the way for American nuclear missiles. The tone for this is being set by the master of the White House, who, at a recent press conference, once again revealed the purpose of giving the people the facts by cynically declaring: We shall deploy the new missiles in accordance with the timetable worked out.

In these conditions it is the duty of all peoples, governments, public movements, of all people of common sense to force Washington and those who are playing into its hand in the missile game to recognize the suicidal nature of their present course and to move over to positions of realism at the talks.

In recent days new authoritative voices have been heard speaking out against the new missiles and in favor of an accord. Among them is the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, U.S. presidential candidate Senator Gary Hart, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, the British Labor Party conference, and likewise influential figures and organs of the press in other continents, and in particular in Japan and India. All of this once more underlines the extreme importance and topicality of the recent statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov which, on behalf of our multi-million-strong people, called on all peoples, each inhabitant of our planet, to recognize the danger threatening and to unite their efforts in the name of the triumph of reason.

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS WILL 'VIOLATE' ABM TREATY

PM241511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Tsarev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Militarist Orbit"]

[Text] A special interdepartmental group has submitted to the White House a document containing specific recommendations for the accelerated implementation of the 5-year program on the development of the latest types of space weapons. For these purposes it is planned to spend $27 billion in the next 5 years, and $95 billion by the year 2000.

Following on from the plans for deploying American medium-range missiles in West Europe and for deploying the MX strategic system, and the production of new types of chemical ammunition, the elaboration of space weaponry is a new stage in the U.S. escalation of the arms race. The militarization of space is all the more dangerous since it envisages not merely a quantitative buildup of nuclear arsenals, but entails the creation of qualitatively new military hardware, and turns near-earth space into a theater of military activity.

The implementation of these bellicose designs would be a violation of the Soviet-American ABM Treaty and, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly indicated, would considerably complicate the reaching of agreement on arms control. But evidently this is precisely what the present Washington administration is after. Even now the White House is preparing the ground to impose the new program on Congress in its budget for fiscal 1985.

Hiding behind demagogic statements on the allegedly purely defensive character of space weapons (they are only for neutralizing Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles), Washington is embarking on an outright deception of the public. According to a CBS report, the U.S. Air Force is already openly talking about "superiority in space" and "the need to destroy the enemy's space systems." And even White House spokesman L. Speakes himself, commenting on the space militarization program, admitted: "This does not mean we have gone over to defensive positions."

The Pentagon, in developing its space weapons systems, is not pursuing defensive ends. It is prompted into this by the same old crazy idea of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. And if the Washington hotheads believe this delusion of "superiority in space," will they resist the temptation of nuclear blackmail? That is why sober-minded military experts consider space weapons the most destabilizing and therefore the most dangerous to the preservation of peace on earth.

These dangerous plans must be curtailed. The Soviet Union has put forward for examination at the 38th UN General Assembly session a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space to the earth. Space belongs to all humanity and must not be turned into an arena for the arms race.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON 'DISARMAMENT WEEK'

Soviet Peace Initiatives Extolled

PM241631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Upholding Peace on Earth!"]

[Text] In the peoples' struggle against thermonuclear conflagration and for a lasting peace there have been significant landmarks where the actions of millions of people of goodwill, of the broad public forces, and of peace-loving states have coalesced into a single powerful stream. Thus it is today, on UN Day, when Disarmament Week is beginning. The week has traditionally been held in accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly first special disarmament session and the World Peace Council. However, in the present acute situation, mankind's expression of desire for peace takes on a particular resonance and significance.

Ensuring general security and halting the arms race are in our time an inextricable, indissoluble, and absolutely urgent task. It is becoming increasingly dangerous for the peoples to live among mountains of weapons and stockpiles of nulcear explosives. Nuclear catastrophe, were this calamity to occur, could destroy human civilization itself. It is therefore time, and has long been time, to stop the fateful process of stockpiling means of war and to reverse it -- toward reducing weapons, above all nuclear weapons, and toward disarmament. This is the objective requirement of the time, the imperious dictate of reason.

There is deep significance in the fact that Disarmament Week has coincided with the authoritative and universal organization's date of birth. In the light of the harsh lession of World War II, the UN Charter, which came into force on 24 October 1945, was imbued with the ideas of sparing present and future generations from fresh carnage. It commits all 158 UN member-states to live together as good neighbors and to defend and strengthen general security. But, unfortunately, the fact that the United States -- the largest imperial power -- flagrantly flouts these precepts in its pathological desire for world domination is one of the realities of our time.

In pursuit of this chimera the U.S. rulers are unleashing an unprecedented arms race. Hundreds of billions of dollars have been thrown into stockpiling nuclear neutron, chemical, conventional, and now, in addition, laser and space weapons. While deliberately deadlocking the Geneva talks, Washington is now crudely imposing on the peoples of Western Europe the deployment on their soil of new American medium-range nuclear systems -- first-strike weapons. This kind of escalation is inevitably leading to a acute worsening of the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and to a further growth in the threat of nuclear war. That is why it is now extremely necessary to thwart the aggressive imperialist circles' plans and actions and to take decisive measures and steps to prevent the world from sliding toward catastrophe.

No matter how complex the situation is, this task can be fulfilled. "We proceed from the premise that mankind is not condemned to destruction," Yu.V. Andropov says in his statement. "The arms race must and can be stopped. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world torn asunder by conflicts while gasping for breath beneath the burden of lethal weapons."

The CPSU has invariably and firmly guided the Soviet ship of state along the course of maintaining and strengthening peace. Our country has consistently advocated relaxation of tension, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation between states. The Soviet Union, together with fraternal socialist countries, has put forward and upheld in the international arena a businesslike disarmament program, a package of specific measures to eliminate the danger of war, and constructive proposals which are capable of untangling the tight knots of the most acute and dangerous problems and securing a decisive turn for the better in the world situation.

The Soviet Union has put forward new major initiatives at the present UN General Assembly session. These are proposals to resolutely and unconditionally condemn nuclear war as the most monstrous crime against humanity; to support both a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons; and to take measures to prevent the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union's stance in Geneva opens up a practical possibility for coming to a just and honest agreement, as the peoples desire. In implementing our proposals a reliable barrier to new medium-range nuclear systems would be erected in Europe and existing systems would be reduced severalfold, while the Soviet Union would not have a single missile, aircraft, or warhead more than those possessed on the NATO side.

The USSR's approach to international affairs and problems, which is based on common sense, realism, and a sense of deep responsibility for the fate of the world, corresponds to the interests of all mankind. By virtue of socilism's very nature we do not have, and there cannot be, any military-industrial complex enriching itself through the arms race or a doctrine of military superiority and of imposing its own systems. Disarmament is a socialist ideal, and Lenin's Peace Decree was, is, and will remain the supreme basis of the land of October's foreign policy.

Becoming increasingly aware of the threatening danger, millions and millions of people are pooling their efforts on behalf of life on earth. The antimissile and antiwar movement which is highly active today in Europe and on other continents is frightening the imperialist instigators of the arms race and is condemning them to increasingly deep moral isolation. The mass peace movement has become a typical and major phenomenon in the life of all countries and a material element in world politics. The giant demonstrations, rallies, strikes, collections of signatures, marches, relays, labor vigils -- these expressions of the people's steadfast will for peace are impossible to count.

The present Disarmament Week is a continuation of this struggle. Our Soviet people will also raise their voice at the demonstrations and rallies taking place within the context of Disarmament Week. They are fully determined to strengthen through selfless labor the might of their motherland, a bulwark of peace on the earth, and unanimously support the peace-loving policy of the party and the Soviet state. The words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogans are addressed to all for whom peace is precious:

-- Peoples of the world! Deal a decisive rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism!

Let us curb the arms race, remove the threat of war, and uphold and deepen detente!

U.S. Peace Efforts 'Camouflage'

LD232346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The week of actions for disarmament begins tomorrow. It is being held throughout the world on the United Nation's initiative. Latest news commentary, Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

[Levin] The Week of Disarmament is held annually. But this year it is of a special nature. Never before has the problem of the cessation of the arms race been so acute. Never before has it attracted such attention from the public. The Week for Disarmament was preceded by demonstrations of the public in virtually all countries of Europe with many thousands taking part, which were unprecedented in scale and in the extent to which they have involved various sections of the population. The hot autumn turned out even hotter than was predicted by political forecasters. The demand: No American missiles, rang out so loudly, so weightily, that it is impossible to ignore it.

Across the ocean one tends to explain the mass antiwar demonstrations as intrigues by Moscow. True, when President Reagan was asked where he had picked up information about this, he answered without the slightest hesitation that he had read about this in the READERS DIGEST magazine. The master of the house proved to have no other sources of information on this score. Given that the particpants in the antimissile movement are coming out against the American Pershing II's and Tomahawks, Washington simply concludes that Moscow is to blame. Such a simple logic, to put it mildly, vividly characterizes those who resort to it but who can by no means mislead the public.

All those looking at international events through other than Washington's glasses, which distort the facts, see that the Soviet Union is consistently and purposefully trying to achieve a curtailment of the arms race and the strengthening of peace.

The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and his assurance that the peaceful intentions and aspirations of the Soviet Union are embodied in specific proposals aimed at achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation have been deeply imprinted in the minds of the people of the earth. These specific proposals envisage far-reaching initiatives regarding the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, both strategic and intermediate-range. They are also aimed at blocking the road to spreading the arms race to space as served by the proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space in relation to earth, which was submitted at the current UN General Assembly session. Two other proposals, submitted by the Soviet Union at the United Nations, on the condemnation of nuclear war and on a freeze of nuclear weapons, are also dictated by the interest of strengthening peace and improving the international situation.

During the Week for Disarmament, Washington will certainly pronounce quite a few peace-loving phrases but they are not being backed by the appropriate actions. They are not more than camouflage, a screen: while the Soviet Union is backing its will for peace with specific deeds, and for this reason its foreign policy is meeting with the understanding and support of the broadest circles of the public.

PAMPHLET CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ARMS POLICIES

LD241855 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- "To halt the arms race and help reduce and finally eliminate the nuclear war threat are the items that have firmly established themselves as foremost on the world's agenda," it is said in the pamphlet "Disarmament: Who's Against?" which has just been issued here by the Military Publishing House [Voyenizdat]. "This is an area where the future of international relations is being decided and where the struggle is especially acute between two diametrically opposed political courses."

One is represented by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which has been and remains the most consistent opponent of the arms race. The USSR and the other socialist countries, it is pointed out in the pamphlet, have not sought and are not seeking military superiority over the other side, but neither will they allow any such superiority over themselves.

The other course is reflected in the action taken by the United States, supported by its closest allies, writes the pamphlet. Running counter to the objectives of detente, it is aimed at direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The pamphlet "Disarmament: Who's Against" offers an objective description of the two approaches to the issue of nuclear and conventional arms limitation -- that of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries and that of the United States and the NATO member-states. A comparison of the Soviet and U.S. positions will show who really works for constructive agreement and who obstructs the talks, who sees disarmament as a cornerstone of foreign policy and a practical task and who uses the subject of disarmament for propaganda rhetoric and vague appeals, for disguising aggressive aspirations.

The pamphlet also analyzes issues of European security and the efforts of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community to end the arms race. The documentary evidence cited proves that Soviet proposals and initiatives point to realistic ways of resolving the problem of disarmament and maintaining world peace.

CEMA DELEGATION HEADS, PARTY SECRETARIES CONFER

PM241522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Examined"]

[Text] A meeting of the heads of delegations and secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers parties from CEMA member countries participating in the 37th CEMA session meeting was held 19 October in the GDR capital, Berlin.

Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Bulgarian People's Repbulic -- G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of MInisters; O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Commitee; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee;

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

From the SRV -- To Huu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

From the GDR -- W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; P. Vener, secretary of the SED Central Committee;

From the Republic of Cuba -- C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; L. Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat;

From the MPR -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

From the Polish People's Republic -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers; M. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government; I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; M. Dobrescu, Candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

From the USSR -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the CSSR -- I. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Questions pertaining to the preparation for an economic summit conference of CEMA member countries were examined at the meeting.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF BERLIN CEMA MEETING

PM241602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct -- The all-round cooperation and the expansion of production, scientific, and technical links between CEMA member countries remain the main basis for consolidating their positions in the world economy. The course of deepening socialist economic integration and ongoing development of fraternal cooperation was reaffirmed by the 37th CEMA session meeting which took place in the GDR capital. It was held at heads of government level.

The session's work, which discussed the results and prospects of the development of cooperation, was distinguished by businesslike, constructive, and comradely atmosphere and by unanimity and mutual understanding on all questions.

At the final sitting, the heads of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, SRV, GDR, Cuban, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, USSR, and CSSR delegations, as well as the SFRY delegation, signed the protocol of the 37th meeting of the session. Other documents were also signed.

A communique was adopted.

It was decided that the next meeting, the 38th, of the CEMA session will be held in Havana in 1984.

A closing speech was delivered by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who stressed that the broad and fruitful exchange of opinions on fundamental questions pertaining to the fraternal cooperation between CEMA member countries will serve the further deepening and expansion of socialist economic integration.

A speech in reply was delivered by C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Republic of Cuba Council of Ministers.

The CEMA Executive Committee held a session to examine the questions of the organization of work to implement the directives adopted by the 37th meeting of the CEMA session.

The CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning Work held a session on the same day.

The 37th meeting of the CEMA session hereupon ended its work.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON BERLIN CEMA MEETING

PM241422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of the Fraternal Alliance"]

[Text] These days you would be hard put to find a ministry or department, a major association or enterprise in the socialist community countries which is not involved in CEMA activity. No major economic development task is tackled today without taking into account the potential of international socialist division of labor, production specialization, and coproduction. Cooperation within the CEMA framework is a substantial contribution to the all-round strengthening of the fraternal alliance of our community's countries.

This was confirmed anew by the CEMA session which was at work last week -- as usual at the level of heads of governments -- in the GDR capital. One very important result of the 37th meeting of the CEMA session in Berlin is the completion of the long and painstaking preparations for an economic summit conference of the CEMA countries. The forthcoming conference should lead to an increase in the effectiveness of the fraternal states' collaboration, to a "qualitatively new level of economic integration" mentioned by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As for the Berlin CEMA session, it continued the policy of recent years of examining specific crucial, priority questions of technical progress and of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Fulfilling the decisions of last year's session meeting, the CEMA organs elaborated and submitted for examination by the government heads the main guidelines for expanding cooperation in the sphere of saving resources. They envisage the coproduction of energy- and resources-saving equipment, expanded production of modern apparatus to monitor and automatically regulate energy consumption, the dissemination of leading experience and so forth. As well as adopting the document it was decided to elaborate a long-term cooperation program up to the year 2000.

Equally thorough was the session participants' approach to another question of paramount importance -- the improvement of supplies of foodstuffs for the population. The aim of the comprehensive measures approved at the session, supplementing the long-term targeted cooperation program in the different sectors of the agro-industrial complex, is to increase production and reciprocal supplies of vegetables, fruit, and fish, to make better use of agricultural raw material, introduce advanced technology on a wider scale, and increase economic interest.

The CEMA countries are vigorously rebuffing bourgeois propaganda about the "inefficiency" of plan-integration cooperation in the socialist world which arbitrarily transfers crisis phenomena from the capitalist domain to the socialist. At the same time, the fraternal countries are aware that more vigorous efforts must be made to solve many questions within the CEMA framework and they criticize existing shortcomings and delays in the implementation of measures which have already been approved.

The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government attach paramount significance to the further refinement of the CEMA countries' mechanism of political and economic collaboration. Addressing the CEMA session in Berlin, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov talked of the need to more consistently observe the principle of mutual advantage and ensure balanced trade and payments and of the importance of immediate measures to improve the quality of goods involved in reciprocal deliveries.

"It is in our common interest," he said, "to increase the suppliers' and customers' responsibility for the constant replacement and improvement of products and to completely eradicate the practice of deliveries of obsolete articles." Reciprocal deliveries should have a beneficial effect on overall national economic efficiency and on the satisfaction of consumer demand and they must be orientated toward world standards. With this in mind, the Soviet Government head noted, our country is taking steps to widen rights and enhance the interest of sectorial ministries and economic organizations, for example, on the development of direct cooperation ties with partners from the CEMA countries.

One urgent task facing the CEMA countries in the eighties is that of making the socialist community technically and economically invulnerable to all attempts at blackmail by U.S. imperialism and its allies. The joint communique stressed the importance of cooperation in the interests of the accelerated development of production and reciprocal deliveries of those products imports of which are made difficult by the imperialists' political discrimination.

The community countries again expressed their opposition to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. The undermining of European and world peace and a heightened threat of nuclear catastrophe would seriously affect the economic and social position of mankind as a whole and would be a heavy burden on international economic relations, the statement by the CEMA states' government heads says.

The socialist community is continuing its difficult struggle to bring about the triumph of reason once and for all in international relations. The cohesion of the community and its political and economic might, which the peoples of all the fraternal countries are strengthening through their labor, are essential ingredients of this struggle.

MORE ON USTINOV RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM BERLIN

PM241547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, returned to Moscow from Berlin 21 October. He had been taking part in the work of the Committee of the Warsaw Pact states' defense ministers.

D.F. Ustinov was met at the airport by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation, A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurbotkin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Army General P.G. Lushchev, and other officials.

The welcoming party included (V. Grabovski) GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSE, and (G. Oldenburg), military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT, LEBANON

PM241616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko: "International Review"]

[Text] "No" to missiles! "No" to war!

All this week editorial telephones and teleprinters brought reports from various parts of the globe enabling us to form a fairly full idea of the geography and social weight of the forces which are today joining in the struggle against the threat of war. A rally of half a million people took place in Athens. The Peace March-83 organized by women in the countries of the Balkans and the Danube started in Bulgaria. In Japan a month of struggle against the nuclear threat began, on the trade unions' initiative. On Saturday and Sunday large-scale demonstrations were held and are to be held in Britain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, and France. American peace fighters are holding 150 different demonstrations in various parts of the country 21-24 October. Their voice merges with the common stream of the antiwar movement, whose main slogans are: "Stop the missiles!", "Curb the arms race!", "Eliminate the threat of war!", and "Defend detente!"

Perhaps the most impressive actions this week, in terms of scale and organization, were those of the participants in the West German antiwar movement, with events such as the country has not previously witnessed. Thus on one day silent columns of women, dressed in mourning, moved slowly through the streets of many cities and blockaded the approaches to U.S. military bases. DPA described the demonstrations with the framework of the week of action for peace and disarmament and against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles as "the largest actions of their kind in the FRG's history." Indeed, literally every day was full of impressive antiwar demonstrations.

Here is a record of just one day. In Heidelberg, some 5,000 people blockaded the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces Command in Europe for an hour. In Ramstein, near Kaiserslautern, demonstrators stopped traffic on the highway leading to a U.S. air base. The police arrested 438 people, but were forced to release them in the evening under pressure from the public. Thousands of peace fighters "encircled" the military airfield at Koeln-Porz. A "star march" converged on the British air base at Guetersloh, and a group of athletes set off for Bonn on a peace relay. Meanwhile, in the capital itself participants in the antiwar movement held a demonstration at the gates of a weapons plant, while in the city center there was a rally of many thousands of people, at which a statement was adopted calling on the United States, the Soviet Union, and other major powers to freeze the development, production, and deployment of all mass destruction weapons as well as missiles, aircraft, and ships suitable for the delivery of nuclear charges; and to outlaw and destroy all types of mass destruction weapons. The climax of these actions was an impressive demonstration and rally in Bonn, held on Saturday, when hundreds of thousands of people gathered.

The week of action once again showed clearly that the vast majority of people in the FRG realize what a mortal threat the arms race poses to their country. They do not want to be victims of the U.S. first-strike strategy; they do not want their land -- as has unfortunately happened more than once in the past -- again to become a bridgehead for aggression, a springboard for an attack on their neighbors.

More and more people in the FRG are realizing that the government-backed plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons entail a sharp increase in the danger of war. The Moloch of war, with means of mass destruction at their present-day level, is capable of sweeping whole peoples into oblivion and putting human civilization in jeopardy. Nobody -- neither small countries nor large, nor those who seem to be sheltered from the nuclear flareup behind high mountains or seas and oceans -- will be able to remain aloof. Awareness of this fact is now penetrating the public consciousness increasingly deeply, and this is indisputably a noteworthy phenomenon of the present day.

As we approach the sinister deadline -- December 1983, when it is planned to commence the implementation of NATO's decision to deploy U.S. Pershing II's and Tomahawks in a number of West European countries -- the tide of the antiwar movement rises ever higher, engulfing new countries and increasingly broad population strata. On reading the numerous reports of these rallies and demonstrations and studying the resolutions and statements adopted at them, you have a particularly keen sense of, as it were, feeling the planet's political pulse. You understand what it is that most concerns peace-loving mankind at present; you understand that it has not lost and cannot lose its reason. The human conscience rises up against the nuclear hysteria of U.S. imperialism and the NATO militarists. The chief, most pressing task today, the task which brought millions of people onto the streets of Bonn and New York, London and Paris, Brussels and Vienna, and made them blockade military bases at Greenham Common and Comiso, is consonant with the appeal which rang out early this month at rallies in Moscow and other cities in the Soviet Union: "Stop the nuclear threat! Together we can and must do this!"

Common Sense Versus Aggressive Plans

Reports of another kind have also reached the editorial office. Although the scale of the antiwar movement -- or, as it is often called in the West, the "pacifist" movement -- cannot be ignored by U.S. leaders and likeminded people in NATO, nonetheless they continue to spin the flywheel of the arms race.

As the facts show, Washington, while continuing active preparations for the deployment of its missiles in West Europe and hampering progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks, has now increasingly got its eye on space. The White House confirmed on Wednesday [19 October] that the Defense Department has made recommendations according to which $18-27 billion must be spent on new space weapons systems in the next 5 years.

Continuing this theme, CBS television showed a special report by its own correspondent about U.S. preparations for space war, saying, in particular: "The Pentagon regards the Shuttle reusable spacecraft as part of its military program as much as the MX missile. Next year the construction of a launch pad from which Shuttles carrying military equipment will be able to be launched into outer space will be completed at Vandenberg Air Base (California).... There are now about 100 U.S. military satellites in near-earth orbit and their number is constantly growing." G. Keyworth, science adviser to the U.S. President, stated that the United States will be able "by the end of this decade" to test a laser weapon which will be capable of putting artificial earth satellites out of action.

It is easy to see how this real militarist hysteria goes against people's aspirations for peace. Such facts also serve to remind us yet again of how necessary it is to maintain high vigilance in the face of imperialist plans and actions.

The Soviet Union, together with its allies in the international arena, sets an example of coolness, staunchness, and principle, being convinced that even in the present complex situation it is possible to reach agreement on resolving the most confused problems if you display political will and really take the peoples' interests into account. Readiness for agreement is by no means a manifestation of weakness: To any attempt to wreck the established military-strategic balance, including through the deployment of missiles in West Europe, our country will give a fitting response in order to ensure both its own defense capability and the security of its friends and allies. But here it must be borne in mind that the Soviet Union is a principled opponent to competition in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction.

"For the Soviet leadership," Yu. V. Andropov has stated, "the question of what line to follow in international affairs does not arise, even in the present critical situation. Our course continues to be aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, at the relaxation of tension, at curbing the arms race, and at extending and deepening cooperation among states."

Paramount significance for the cause of peace is attached to the strengthening of cooperation between the fraternal countries in every way. The past week was marked by a series of major events in this respect. Talks took place in Berlin between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and the DGR leaders. That country's capital was the venue for the routine CEMA session, in which a Soviet delegation headed by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov took part. The session passed in a constructive spirit and discussed concrete questions of strengthening economic cooperation between the states belonging to the organization. Also in Berlin, an extraordinary session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee was held.

The heads of government of the CEMA states adopted a statement expressing concern at the dangerous nature of the further sharp intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which has already acquired unprecedented scope. The statement analyzes the fatal consequences for mankind of this development of events and contains an appeal to the United States and the other NATO member states to consider with the utmost seriousness the dangerous consequences which would result from the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to work to reach an agreement in accordance with the interests of peace.

Where Explosions Thunder

The struggle against the threat of war in Europe, whose outcome cannot fail to affect the destinies of all mankind, is now entering the decisive phase. But there are also many seats of tension and crisis situations in the world where explosions are thundering even now. They are in Central America and southern Africa, Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf. Dramatic events are taking place in Lebanon, where all the complexities of the Near East crisis have become entangled together and the bloodshed continues.

The following picture could be seen at Beirut Airport in recent days. A heavy coffin covered with the Stars and Stripes flag was placed on the concrete of the runway. It was given military honors and then loaded into a plane, which at once took to the air; Thus the body of one more U.S. Marine who had died in Lebanon was sent home. By a strange coincidence, on the same day 1,800 more U.S. Marines set off for Lebanon from Morehead City (North Carolina), which is many thousand kilometers from Beirut. "Parting with them," a correspondent reported in an item on this event, "is a very difficult moment for the families, who are frightened by the deaths of U.S. soldiers in Lebanon."

A year ago, when the U.S. President decided to send soldiers to Lebanon, the official version declared: They are needed there for a limited time (up to a month) to separate the warring factions, "their participation in combat operations is not envisaged." These words now seem to mock reality: More than a year has passed since that promise and U.S. troops have more than once taken part in combat -- they have smashed Lebanese villages and cities with their guns and missiles. This very week on two occasions, violating the cease-fire agreement, they shelled suburbs of Beirut occupied by patriotic forces. Some 20 Lebanese died, but the Americans too suffered losses: 1 Marine was killed and 5 wounded.

Washington's earlier assurances on the aims of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon have, so to speak, gathered moss. It appears that the history of Vietnam is beginning to repeat itself: The United States is becoming increasingly deeply involved in fighting in the Lebanese mountains, and the generals are receiving increasing freedom of action. The number of Marines on shore and on the ships too. The battleship New Jersey is at anchor right opposite Beirut Airport, pointing its huge 16-inch guns at the shore, and the aircraft carrier Eisenhower is alongside. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote the other day, "The Joint Chiefs of Staff are currently intensively engaged in reviewing the rules governing operations by the Marines in Lebanon. All the options will now be taken into account -- from giving the Marines the right to respond to fire, to giving them combat support from the New Jersey's guns or from the aircraft based on the aircraft carrier Eisenhower." The author of the article notes that certain figures in the administration are displeased because the Marines do not have enough "freedom of action."

What more, you might think, could they ask? The guns have already fired. But that is not enough: The Pentagon is counting on entrenching itself seriously and for the long term in the Lebanese bridgehead. To this end permission to keep the Marines there for another 18 months was put through Congress, and now instructions are being prepared on bringing all their combat might into play against the Lebanese patriots.

The Pentagon's activeness is noticeable elsewhere in the Near East too. Thus, taking advantage of the threat by one of the Iranian leaders to close the Strait of Hormuz to oil transportation, a naval formation was sent to the Persian Gulf, including the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise. Soon some British warships joined them.

This is now the clear adventurist line of the present Washington administration -- to send armed forces urgently to wherever events are not developing according to the U.S. scenario, and to use crushing force, while waving the "olive branch" of pseudopeacemakers. Peace and consensus in long-suffering Lebanon, where many internal problems remain to be resolved and where, in particular, intercommunity relations have not been settled, are impossible in conditions of outside interference, foreign occupation, and U.S. strong-arm pressure. The Lebanese patriots regard the U.S. Marines as occupiers and are waging a struggle for them to leave the country, as well as the Israeli aggressors who are entrenched in southern Lebanon.

CEMA, WARSAW PACT, NICARAGUA, GRENADA REVIEWED

LD232125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Let us look at the events of the week. A meeting of CEMA took place in Berlin.

Important economic affairs and problems of deepening cooperation were examined. Preparation for the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference was completed. At the meeting, a statement of political character was also adopted. It contains a warning against the dangerous consequences of deploying the new U.S. missiles in Europe. The document also says that the Geneva talks should be extended if no agreement is achieved by the end of the year; but of course, this can be done only if the United States and its allies abandon the deadlines which they themselves set for the deployment of the missiles.

On Friday the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee was also held in Berlin. There it was stated that the Warsaw Pact countries have not aspired and do not aspire to achieve military supremacy. However, on no account will they allow military supremacy over themselves. Equality is equal security. We can use here the Latin expression lex talionis, which means the law of retribution: I shall do to you what you do to me. In other words, if the U.S. missiles appear in Europe, an adequate response will be given to this.

However, at his latest press conference Reagan stressed his fidelity to the schedule for deploying the missiles. At this press conference, Reagan also made his own peculiar contribution to international law. He declared that secret operations belong to the duties of a government. At issue was the sabotage of oil depots in Nicaragua. Reasoning cynically about the right to such secret operations, Reagan in fact confirmed that he is conducting an undeclared war against this small country. He substituted the law of the jungle for international law. His secret operations are the bloody raids by counterrevolutionaries. His secret operations are the strikes against oil depots, which are sensitive places, in order to leave Nicaragua without fuel; just the same as depriving a man of oxygen. His secret operaions involve Friday's shelling of a merchant ship, from which food was being unloaded at a port, by combat patrol boats. His law of the jungle is an almost instinctive reaching for arms in any unexpected turn of events.

On Saturday reports appeared that a naval strike force, with an aircraft carrier and almost 2,000 Marines on board, was on its way to Grenada because of a transfer of power to a revolutionary military council. In this connection a statement by the Communist Party and revolutionary Government of Cuba was published which gives as reasons for this personal contradictions and subjective factors. And here are the U.S. Marines; Grenada has already warned against using farfetched pretexts for their landing.

NOBEL PRIZE BECOMING 'CHIP' IN POLITICAL GAME

LD211642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 21 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Nikolay Lutsenko]

[Text] Today is the 150th birthday of Alfred Nobel, a well-known chemical engineer, inventor and entrepreneur. He is famous throughout the world for instituting, at the beginning of this century, the prestigious international prizes which are awarded every year in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature, as well as for activity aimed at strengthening peace. Over the last few years, however, the work of the Nobel Committee has experienced an influence from the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign inspired by the United States. As a result the noble title of Nobel laureate becomes a chip in the political game, despite the fact that Nobel Prize was conceived as a reward for man's outstanding thought and as a recognition for services to future generations.

PETROVSKIY'S ADDRESSES TO UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Nuclear War 'Suicidal'

PM210835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed special correspondent: "There Is an Alternative; The First (Political) Committee of the 38th UN General Assembly Session Has Begun Its Work at UN Headquarters on the East River"]

[Text] New York, 19 Oct -- Mexican representative A. Garcia Robles opened the general debate in the committee. He called for concrete measures to be taken to curb the arms race and appealed to the United States, as well as other nuclear powers, to follow the USSR's example and adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet delegation, declared USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy, fully shares the international community's concern at the growing danger of nuclear war.

Responsible statesmen have one option, the Soviet representative said -- to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Any other stance is shortsighted. More than that, it is suicidal. As the communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee that has just been held in Sofia points out, the Soviet Union together with its allies puts forward an alternative to nuclear catastrophe -- a broad package of proposals aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, ending the arms race, and detente.

The USSR, the Soviet delegate concluded, confirms its readiness to do everything to resolve questions such as the elaboration of a program for nuclear disarmament and for ending and banning nuclear weapon tests.

Condemns Space Weapons

PM241302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy and A. Tolkunov: "Against the Use of Force in Space"]

[Text] New York, 23 Oct -- The Work of the First (Political) Committee of the UN General Assembly's 38th session is continuing. At the center of its attention are the questions of averting a nuclear war, and first and foremost the new Soviet initiatives in this sphere.

The USSR's proposal "On Concluding a Treaty Banning the Use of Force in Space and From Space Against the Earth" generated a broad response among the delegations. The need to take specific steps to prevent the militarization of space was indicated by representatives of India, Congo, Nigeria, Peru, Ireland, the Netherlands, and many other states.

The acuteness and urgency of preventing the militarization of space grows with each day, V.F. Petrovskiy, the USSR's representative, stated in his speech at the First Committee. The attempts by the U.S. Administration, anxious for military superiority, to develop strike weapons systems and to deploy them in space create the real danger that, as with mastering atomic energy, the 20th century's other greatest achievement -- spaceflight -- will be used not so much in the interests of man as to create a threat to his existence.

Considering that this should not be allowed, back in 1981 the USSR put forward a proposal banning the deployment of any type of weapons in space and preventing the spread of the arms race to space. Talks on this question did not, however, begin, and the blame for this lies with the United States. Washington's efforts, in accordance with a special directive from the White House incumbent, are aimed at creating a military potential in space.

Far-reaching plans in this connection are being elaborated under the flight program for the reusable manned Shuttle spacecraft, which is almost wholly subordinated to the Pentagon's needs. Attempts are also being made to provide military-political justification for the "star wars" project. There is no other way of assessing the idea enunciated by the U.S. President of creating a space-based antimissile system with the task of ensuring the impunity of a U.S. first nuclear strike.

As for the Soviet Union, the Soviet representative went on, our country, in consistently developing its principled line of preventing the spread of the arms race to space and considering the urgent need to reliably stop space being turned into a source of mortal danger to all humanity, proposes concluding a treaty "On Banning the Use of Force in Space and From Space Against the Earth." With a view to creating a more favorable atmosphere for its elaboration, the Soviet Union, in addition to the new proposals, has made the exceptionally important undertaking not to be the first to put any type of antimissile weapon into space.

In the course of the discussion, the committee also noted that the Soviet Union's constructive position is in sharp contrast to the U.S. approach. The vague statement on "Studying Ways of Reducing the Risk of Conflict in Space" that the U.S. representative got away with in no way tallies with the much more definitely enunciated and already extant U.S. space militarization programs. It has just become known that Pentagon chief Weinberger has recommended that the administration push ahead with the creation of an "antimissile defense" in space. In the next 5 years alone this program will cost the U.S. taxpayer $27 billion.

The Soviet delegation advocated that the First Committee approach most responsibly the problem of averting an arms race in space. The representatives of all states must ensure the present General Assembly session's adoption of an authoritative recommendation to turn to the practical solution of this most urgent of problems.

U.S., USSR ACTIONS CONTRASTED ON UN ANNIVERSARY

LD241352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Today is United Nations Day. It has been marked around the world every year since 24 October 1945 when the UN Charter came into effect. Over to our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov:

Over the 38 years since the war we have become accustomed somehow to the existence of the United Nations and perhaps cannot imagine the modern system of international relations without it. It must also be said that the United Nations is a unique phenomenon for it is the first successful attempt in history at global political cooperation between states with different social and economic systems and is aimed at supporting international peace and security and fostering the economic and social progress of all peoples.

The history of the United Nations convincingly testifies to the fact that the UN is able to make a constructive contribution to the cause of limiting arms, to the peaceful settlement of conflicts, to the struggle of peoples for national independence, and to restructuring international economic relations on a just basis.

At all stages of the United Nation's existence, the USSR has striven unfailingly to make maximum use of the possibilities offered by the world community to prevent the danger of war and to improve the international situation. In fact, all the far reaching initiatives in this sphere were made at the UN by the USSR and the other socialist countries. It has already become a tradition that at every UN General Assembly session the Soviet delegation presents new peace proposals. At the present 38th session too, as you know, comrades, our proposals are under discussions; condemnation of nuclear war and a freeze on nuclear weapons. It seems completely natural that the authority of the USSR within the framework of the United Nations is exceptionally high.

The United States shows a completely different attitude toward the United Nations and toward the tasks of the world community. At one time, in the first postwar years, the United States and its allies had a majority of votes there and not infrequently dictated its will effectively to the whole world although it pursued a policy which ran counter to the aims and principles of the UN Charter. Even now they are pursuing the same imperialist policy but the situation in the world following the collapse of the colonial system is completely different. It is no surprise that the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, is compelled to acknowledge that U.S. influence at the United Nations is very meagre. Hence, one must suppose, the shameless campaign of attacks and threats against the United Nations, the tone of which is set in the White House. President Reagan himself has backed the statement by Lichenstein, the deputy permanent U.S. representative, who proposed that the delegations of those states which disagree with Washington's policies remove themselves from the UN headquarters in New York. The State Department has recently threatened to halt payment of subscriptions to the UN if that organization applies sanctions against the Israeli aggressors.

Political hooligans of the second rank are also operating with the obvious blessing of the White House including such figures as Governor Cuomo of the State of New York, who attempted to prevent the Soviet delegation attending the present session, or Mayor Koch of New York, who called the United Nations a sewer.

More and more often the U.S. authorities violate their obligations as UN host-country, openly refusing to guarantee the security of representatives of other states accredited to the United Nations. Such an attitude toward a major international organization of the highest authority has been elevated by the Reagan administration to the level of state policy, a policy which shows the whole world the true face of U.S. imperialism.

UN STANCES: USSR'S PRAISED, U.S.' CONDEMNED

LD242304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 83

[The "International Panorama" program, presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Let's start with UN Day. Here you can see a poster issued by the United Nations Organization. On it is the text of the preamble to the UN Charter beginning with the famous words: We, the people of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. October 24 is marked as UN Day. The main aim of this organization, as can be guessed from the beginning of the preamble of the Charter -- in the Charter itself, in the first paragraph, in the first palce -- is formulated as maintaining international peace and security.

Over 38 years many, so many speeches about peace have been made within the walls of the United Nations, and many articles and books have been written outside the walls, often critical ones, accusing the United Nations of weakness.

As the sum of sovereign states, the United Nations cannot be greater than its parts, since it has only the powers and capabilities which its members agree to give it. Its shortcomings arise not from the Charter, but from the character of international relations on which imperialist policy lays its heavy imprint.

If all the UN member states were guided in their behavior on the international arena by the tenets of the Charter, its main aim would be reached: saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. And here let us make a correction, or give some information: The UN Charter was adopted in 1945, so that the succeeding generation spoken of in the Charter is the one living today.

Although this is where the UN Headquarters is, on U.S. territory, the United States conducts a policy contradicting the aims and principles of the Charter. To sum up briefly, the United States sticks to a doctrine of peace through strength, American-style peace through relying on military might. And this contradicts the idea of the UN Charter about the joint efforts of all to ensure general security.

As for our country, our attitude to the United Nations is a serious one, and follows the Charter. If you look at any agenda for the General Assembly session, in very many points in the agenda relating to some concrete problems of disarmament and maintaining peace, you can read the repeated note which says: This point was included in the agenda for such and such a session in such and such a year at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At each session, Soviet diplomacy comes out with fresh initiatives. This year the Soviet Union proposed including in the agenda questions of condemning nuclear war and freezing nuclear arms. At the initiative of the United Nations, supported by the World Peace Council, a week of action for disarmament is being held beginning on 24 October.

U.S. USES 'PRESSURE' IN BID FOR 'CONTROL' OF UN

LD212001 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The U.S. Government is using all manner of pressure tactics with regard to the United Nations in a bid to place this international organization under its control. When endorsing appropriations to a number of government agencies on Thursday, the U.S. Senate voted to halve U.S. expenditures for the U.N. over the next four years. The U.S. Administration is trying to exonerate its undisguised economic blackmail against the United Nations by pleading the U.S. need to "control" the growth of spending by various U.N. agencies and the necessity of checking the swelling of its staff. In actual fact, however, the Reagan government is seeking not only to dictate to the U.N. how the latter should function but is also making attempts at what almost amounts to replacing the activities of the leading and financial agencies of this international organization.

The U.S. leaders are constantly on the lookout for pretexts for airing their "discontent" with the performance of both the United Nations as a whole, where the vast majority of states have refused to act as Washington's obedient tools, and its specialised agencies. The Reagan administration, for instance, does not like many of UNESCO's programs for developing countries that facilitate the resolution of many of their urgent problems in such fields as education, culture and information. The White House has also been irritated by the activities of World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and would like to slash their budgets at its own discretion. The United Nations has been made the target of a barrage of threats, including the one to "turn it out" of the United States.

Blackmail, pressure and threats -- all these means that are disreputable from the standpoint of generally accepted international standards are being used with the aim of establishing American hegemonism in the United States.

By wielding the dollar like a club, the Reagan administration wants to force the delegations of U.N. member states into voting in support of U.S. imperialist actions in Central America, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In other words, the U.S. Government is rudely and arrogantly thrusting its diktat on the United Nations as if it were dealing, not with the world's most influential organisation with 158 member states, but with a dependent puppet regime like the Seoul or the Pinochet ones.

Such actions by the White House deserve most vigorous condemnation by world public opinion.

WARSAW PACT COMMUNIQUE DISTRIBUTED AT UN

LD242036 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 24 TASS -- The text of the communique of the meeting of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states (held in Sofia on October 13-14, 1983) has been distributed at the United Nations Organization as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

MOSCOW PUBLIC ADDRESSES UN ON DISARMAMENT

LD242139 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- The task of removing the threat of nuclear war has assumed an urgent and burning character now, says an address to the United Nations secretary general adopted today at a meeting of the Moscow public devoted to the United Nations Day and the opening of the week of action for disarmament. A serious threat to peace is presented by the aggressive course of the U.S. Administration and its attempts to ensure for itself dominant positions in the world, showing no regard for the interests of other states and peoples.

The address says that the Soviet Union's far-reaching proposals for the limitation and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear armaments, are prompted by concern not only for the security of the USSR, of states of the socialist community, but also for the security of all other countries. It is still possible to achieve agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the document says. In order to achieve this it is necessary to approach seriously the Soviet Union's peace proposals, honest and constructive proposals based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet people declare in favour of saving huge material resources that are senselessly wasted on the arms race and for using these resources to the benefit of people, says the address. The Soviet public holds that in the present alarming international situation it is important to increase the United Nations contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace, preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament and liquidating seats of tension in various areas of the world.

Speaking at the meeting, Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations Aleksandr Yakovlev said that the Soviet public together with millions of people all over the world wrathfully condemns Washington's reckless militaristic course fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict and threatening the security of all peoples.

The participants in the meeting resolutely supported the foreign policy activity of the Soviet state aimed at the prevention of nuclear war, relaxation of tension, solution of acute international problems through talks.

UN DELEGATES ON ISRAEL, KAMPUCHEA CREDENTIALS

LD211557 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports: A large group of states has made serious reservations about the mandate of the Israeli delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly in view of the extremely aggressive policy conducted by Tel Aviv and its impudent defiance of U.N. decisions.

In a letter to the assembly's president, a total of 43 countries emphasized that Israel continued flagrantly and constantly to violate the U.N. Charter and the principles of international law and to ignore with impunity the U.N. resolutions on Palestine and the situation in the Middle East. Tel Aviv had been systematically having recourse to intimidation and the use of force under all manner of false pretexts in order to spread its domination to neighboring Arab countries. The signatories of the letter reserved the right to raise the issue of the credentials of Israel's delegation in due time.

When the General Assembly was discussing at its plenary meeting a report of the Credentials Committee, Israel's militarist policy came under strong criticism. 'Ali at-Turayki, Libya's ambassador to the United Nations, pointed out that Israel had wrested their land from the Arab people of Palestine by force and was now trying to destroy them as a nation. The Libyan delegate vigorously denounced Washington's attempts at blackmailing the United Nations with threats to withdraw from it if Tel Aviv was expelled from this international organization.

According to Syrian representative Diya' Allah al-Fattah, Israel had been and remained an aggressive state refusing to honor its obligations under the U.N. Charter. Riding roughshod over resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, Tel Aviv continued to occupy Arab territories and build its illegal settlements on them.

A number of states voiced their backing to the demand for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations. But this motion was prevented with the help of procedural tricks from being put on the vote.

Representatives of many countries described the presence in the United Nations of envoys from the bloody Pol Pot regime as the mockery of U.N. principles. Natarajan Krishnan, India's ambassador to the United Nations, said that his country recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Support to the PRK, the Indian delegate said, was a contribution to stabilizing the situation in the region. He rejected the Pol Pot men's claims at representing the Kampuchean people against whom they had committed bloody crimes.

The Kampuchean people, said Lao delegate Kithong Vongsay were successfully treating the grave wounds inflicted to their country by the Pol Pot clique.

Speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries, A. Scheldov, representative of Belorussia, said that the delegates of "Democratic Kampuchea" had the right to represent only those who had long been dumped onto the dustheap of history.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NAMIBIA 'PROBLEM'

LD211242 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

The U.N. Security Council has begun discussing the problem of Namibia, a just solution to which is being stubbornly blocked by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and by the United States which stands behind it. Pretoria, with Washington's approval, has frustrated the implementation of the U.N. resolutions which envisage the holding of free elections in Namibia under international control and its transition to independence. Moreover, under the protection of the Reagan administration, the South African regime acts more and more impudently, giving greater scope to its aggressive armed attacks against neighboring African states.

A report by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who made a trip to the south of Africa in summer this year, has been submitted for consideration to the U.N. Security Council whose meeting has been called at the request of African countries. As is emphasized in the report, a settlement of the problem of Namibia is the key to peace and security of all the states of the region.

Already the first speeches in the U.N. Security Council have shown that the African states are well aware of who bears the main responsibility for sabotaging the U.N. plan which envisages the emancipation of the territory occupied by the racists. With the new administration coming to power in Washington, a solution to the problem of Namibia encountered new difficulties, pointed out Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, who spoke as an envoy of the chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Goshu Wolde categorically rejected the idea, which has been invented by Washington and readily picked up by the Pretoria regime, to "link" the emancipation of Namibia with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, the troops that are there at the invitation of the Angolan Government. He stated that such "linkage" is an overt and impudent interference in the affairs of sovereign Angola. The purpose of the "linkage" is to clear the way for an overthrow of the legitimate government in Angola and for replacement of it by puppets that are ready to serve neocolonialist and racist interests.

Natarajan Krishnan, permanent representative of India at the United Nations, speaking on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement, described as a parody of justice the attempts at making the granting of freedom to the Namibians dependent on a solution to questions which have no bearing on the problem whatsoever. He recalled the well-known stand of the Nonaligned Movement which firmly rejects the stubborn attempts by the USA and the racist regime to block the realization of the U.N. plan. India is convinced that the U.N. Security Council should take concrete measures with regard to Pretoria, the measures which are provided for by the U.N. Charter in such cases.

Pieter Mueshihange, secretary for foreign affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), condemned the "unholy alliance of the apartheid regime and the present U.S. Administration."

He described the "linkage" idea as part and parcel of the rescue operation undertaken by the Reagan administration within the framework of its "constructive engagement" with Pretoria in order to prolong the existence of the racist regime and its domination over millions of Africans.

The United States, which poses as an "upholder" of democracy and human rights for the sake of its selfish goals, has turned the Namibians into hostages, he said. Pieter Mueshihange stated that nothing will break his people's will for emancipation from foreign domination and colonial oppression. The SWAPO representative urged the U.N. Security Council to apply mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

EUROPEAN CENTRIST PARTIES MEET IN HELSINKI

PM210855 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 3

[A. Gorbunov dispatch: "For Security and Cooperation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Oct -- The second European centrist, liberal, and agrarian party conference on security and cooperation opened today. Around 80 representatives from 25 countries are taking part in it, including the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet delegation is headed by A. P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN. The conference's main theme is "Detente, International Cooperation, and Disarmament." Participants in the meeting will also discuss questions of trade and economic relations and the new economic order.

P. Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister and chairman of the Center Party, said in his speech at the opening that the conference's task is to establish a dialogue between the various political parties of countries with different social systems, which will promote the strengthening of friendship between peoples in the "spirit of Helsinki." The only route to international security, he noted, lies through limiting the arms race, disarmament, cooperation, and mutual understanding. P. Vayrynen stressed that the deployment of the most up-to-date arms systems heightens the danger of war breaking out on the European Continent, where a huge quantity of weapons is already concentrated.

The minister put his support behind the need to achieve results at the Geneva talks. These results, he said, must be the basis for accord on the nondeployment in European countries of new types of arms and the reduction of those already existing. The arms race, P. Vayrynen noted, runs counter to all countries' security interests.

He stressed that the document adopted at the Madrid Conference testifies to the continuation of the process begun by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. In the conditions of the present international situation, the minister declared, particular importance is attached to the attainment of mutual understanding on convening a conference on steps to strengthen trust, security, and disarmament in Europe, which will open in Stockholm next January.

USSR DELEGATION IN STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD231601 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Helsinki October 23 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Union arrived here today to take part in the preparatory meeting in connection with the holding of the first stage of the conference on the confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe which is convened in Stockholm in accordance with the decisions of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The head of the delegation, Ambassador-at-Large Oleg Grinevskiy, said that the preparatory meeting must work out such an agenda and organizational frameworks that the work of the conference be held in a businesslike way from the very start, contribute to the efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation, at strengthening the European and international security. The Soviet delegation has clear instructions from the USSR Government to act in precisely this way. A positive contribution of all the 35 participants in the conference is needed in order to ensure its success.

SOFIA TU MEETING TO DISCUSS WEAPONS RACE

LD241014 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia October 24 TASS -- The trade unions, all the working people of the world shall pool their efforts for the sake of strengthening peace and preventing thermonuclear catastrophe. The international trade union meeting-dialogue "Peace and Trade Unions", which is scheduled to open in the Bulgarian capital on October 25, will be devoted to that task, a TASS correspondent was told by Georgiy Yevgeniyev, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Its participants will discuss what the trade unions of the whole world must do in the interests of the common struggle for preventing the weapons race, for disarmament and detente, for economic and social progress.

The important international forum will be attended by over 180 representatives from more than 100 national and branch trade unions in 80 countries of the world, twelve international trade union and public organisations.

The international trade union meeting in Sofia will become another important action by the peace forces to be held under the badge of the fresh constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The sponsors of the meeting sincerely strive to create a favourable atmosphere for an open dialogue, a frank and useful exchange of views with the aim of joining the forces of the trade unions and the working people and the mounting threat of war and the grave social consequences of the arms race, Georgiy Yevgeniyev pointed out. We are confident that this trade union forum will make its weighty contribution to stepping up the joint efforts by the working people of the whole world directed at preventing thermo-nuclear war.

SOCIALIST STATES PRESS AGENCIES MEET IN HAVANA

LD211528 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Havana October 21 TASS -- Heads of the information and press agencies of the socialist countries and a number of socialist-oriented developing nations held their regular confernce here from October 18 to 21.

The conference was attended by representatives of 23 agencies from 16 countries -- Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Kampuchea, Angola, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Romania, USSR, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia. The director of the Nicaraguan news agency attended the conference as an observer.

The conferees stressed the need for further development of extensive and multilateral cooperation in spreading authentic and substantial information about life of the socialist countries, in covering the peoples' struggle for social progress, for maintaining and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, for expanding and deepening cooperation among nations, in giving a prompt and vigorous rebuff to ideological subversion of imperialism.

The heads of the agencies paid special attention to the task of explaining extensively the provisions of Yuriy Andropov's statement and statements by leaders of other fraternal countries, publicising the new peace initiatives of the socialist community, and exposing the militarist course of the U.S. Administration which poses a grave threat to peace.

The conferees also discussed the issues of covering the forthcoming important events in the life of their countries, making their information more topical, active, prompt and readable.

The heads of agencies have been received by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

TASHKENT HOSTS SPACE COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

Bulgaria's Yanev Opens Session

PM211028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Orbits"]

[Text] Tashkent, 18 Oct -- Yesterday the 12th session of the Intersputnik Council -- the international space communications organization -- opened in the Uzbek capital.

Opening the session, Ya. Yanev of Bulgaria, Intersputnik Council Chairman, stressed that the organization's cooperation and international contacts are constantly widening. At the moment more than one-half of the international television traffic within the framework of internationally organized radio and television broadcasting is through the Intersputnik system. There are plans to construct new ground stations in the next few years in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Grenada and other places. This will considerably widen the potential and increase the effectiveness of the system which operates via satellites launched in the Soviet Union.

A new Intersputnik Council chairman was elected. He is Yu.V. Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of communications.

Kampuchea Promised Ground Station

LD210336 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 20 Oct 83

["In the Orbit of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent October 20 TASS -- A group space communication station is to be built in Kampuchea with Soviet assistance. It will ensure to the state of Kampuchea reliable telephone and telegraph communication with countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and also a possibility of exchanging television programmes.

This was reported to a TASS correspondent by Deputy Minister of Communication of the USSR Yuriy Zubarev, who chairs the 12th session of the Council of the international space communication organisation "Intersputnik". The session is under way in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Soviet specialists, said Yuriy Zubarev, undertake the design, deliveries and assembly of equipment, the construction of the station, the training of its personnel.

The Soviet Union helped Mongolia, Afghanistan, Laos, Cuba to build such stations. Ground space communication stations are to be built in Nicaragua, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

This is disinterested assistance, prompted by the desire to promote establishment of reliable, modern systems of communication in the countries which need them, noted the deputy minister.

Every country, on the territory of which the ground station is located, is its full owner. This is equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation, said Yuriy Zubarev.

End of Session Reported

LD211804 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tashkent October 21 TASS -- The 12th session of the council of the international space communication organization "Intersputnik" ended its work today in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. Its participants -- representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia today signed a protocol providing for further development of the "Intersputnik" system, expansion of cooperation with a number of countries and international organizations. New ground space communication stations will soon be constructed in Nicaragua, Kampuchea, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in addition to 14 functioning ones. This will broaden international exchange of television and radio broadcasting programmes and improve telephone and telegraph communication between countries of Asia, Africa, America, Europe.

Intersputnik's cooperation is successfully developing with the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, the countries, participants in the Intercosmos programme, the International Organization for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites, the International Radio and Television Organization. The International Radio and Television Organization transmits two-thirds of its programmes by Intersputnik channels.

An agreement with the International Telecommunication Union, with its draft having been approved at the session, will be an important step in expansion of cooperation.

The Council elected Spartak Kurilov (USSR) to the post of the Intersputnik general director. He is to take office on January 1, 1984.

Talking to a TASS correspondent, Spartak Kurilov emphasized:

"The most efficient sputnik communication gives an impetus to the development of national systems of communication, which is particularly important for the developing countries. They acquire an important means of developing their economy and culture and get a possibility of equal participation in the international exchange of information.

Intersputnik strives for cooperation with other international space communication organisations in order to comprehensively broaden assistance to the developing countries, to ensure them reliable communication with the world. Its lofty mission is to promote peaceful uses of outer space, to bring peoples closer together.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the Intersputnik Council in Karl-Marx-Stadt (GDR) in 1984.

PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR MEET IN MOSCOW

Received by Kuznetsov

LD211415 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today the co-chairmen of the International Movement of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Professor Bernard Lawn of the United States and Academician Yevgeniy Chazov of the USSR, as well as the movement's vice-presidents, Dr D. Sorboje of Norway and Professor O. Vats-Hekkert of Finland.

The leaders of the movement conveyed to Vasiliy Kuznetsov the text of the appeal of the 23rd international congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War to Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

The appeal calls on the leaders of the two states to do everything possible to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The physicians, who attended the congress, said that all nuclear powers should agree unequivocally to the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons in any conflict and that all states should agree to a verifiable freeze on the development, testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles. They emphasised that the freeze should be followed up with reductions and the ultimate full withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of all countries. The scientists proposed that the current arms limitation talks should be conducted persistently, in the spirit of goodwill and with account taken of the interests of both sides.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov assured the scientists that he will hand over the appeal to Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He emphasised that the struggle of all those who today are raising their voice against the insane arms race, in defence of peace is meeting with understanding and support in the USSR. The noble aims of the international movement of physicians for turning back the threat to the life and health of the people, which is flowing from nuclear weapons, are also shared in this country.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov called the attention of the movement's leaders to Yuriy Andropov's statement which is viewed everywhere as timely and very important to the entire mankind. This document demonstrates with striking cogency the Soviet side's resolve to stop the forces of militarism, check the world's slide into nuclear war and achieve a decisive turn for the better in the international situation, he said. The world community is now waiting for reply steps on the part of the United States.

Interview With Chazou

LD211956 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- "Despite the complex international situation, the Soviet Union is consistently upholding the cause of peace," said co-chairman of the international movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Academician Yevgeniy Chazov (USSR). He spoke here today at a meeting with representatives of the press, also attended by the movement's co-chairman, prominent U.S. scientist Bernard Lown, deputy chairmen of the movement Dagmar Sorboe (Norway) and Ole Wasz-Hoeckert (Finland).

The Soviet academician told newsmen that at today's meeting in the Kremlin with the first deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the movement's leaders presented him the text of the appeal of the 3rd international congress of "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War", addressed to Yuriy Andropov. The document appeals to the U.S. and Soviet leaders to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The position of the Soviet Union, Chazov said in this connection, is well known from the statement of Yuriy Andropov. It may provide a realistic basis for achieving positive results at the Geneva talks. The physicians believe in the triumph of human reason, in victory over the forces of war, and in the success of the struggle for disarmament, above all nuclear, he said.

Speaking at the meeting, the U.S. scientist Bernard Lown said that the American people are today aware as never before of the consequences of nuclear war, and understand that there will be neither winners nor the defeated in it.

Dagmar Sorboe and Ole Wasz-Hoeckert spoke in the statements about the problems of European security, the need to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe, to unite the efforts of the public of the countries of East and West for the reduction of nuclear arsenals, and to establish a climate of confidence and mutual understanding between countries and peoples.

The meeting's participants expressed their intention to convey the text of the appeal of the participants of the 3rd congress of the movement to the U.S. President.

Additional Remarks by Chazou

LD212346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Academician Chazov gave an interview to our correspondent. Here is the recording: The meeting of our delegation, which includes representatives of West Europe, America and the neutral countries, with Comrade Kuznetsov passed in a very friendly atmosphere -- constructively. And, on the one hand, it expounded the position of the international movement of doctors, which calls on the governments of all countries to reduce their nuclear armaments, reduce the nuclear arms race, to implement the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons. And it is very important that the theses that were put forward -- are being put forward -- by the doctors correspond largely, in the majority of their positions, with the proposals that are being put forward by the Soviet Government. And so, of course, the meeting is very important for the future of the movement, and for seeing that the truth about the Soviet Union's proposals, the truth about our country, is circulated throughout the world.

In accordance with a decision by the congress, we are to hand these documents both to the Soviet Government and to the U.S. Government. The message to President Reagan from our American colleagues has not been answered yet. They sent a letter to Vice President Bush, asking him to receive a delegation of the international doctors' movement.

It should be said that the doctors' movement for averting nuclear war is expanding. Today, there are national committees in no less than 45 countries of the world. It has now become a force to be reckoned with by political and public circles.

We are told: Well, after all, the political situation in the world is fraught with difficulty, and it's getting worse. We always reply that we doctors are optimists; we believe in human reason, believe that the people of the world can prevent the nuclear arms race, can stop it and make nuclear war in the world impossible. We have no alternative. Life or death. We are all for life. That is our slogan as doctors, and we have worked, are working, and will go on working in the name of life on earth.

MOSCOW HOSTS USSR, ITALIAN MEETING ON AFRICA

PM201000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Symposium"]

[Text] A symposium on "International Scientific Cooperation for Disarmament and Peace All Over the World" opened in Moscow 17 October. Taking part in it are specialists from the Africa Institute, the World Economics and International Relations Institute, and the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a delegation from Italy's Sinba Academy, a scientific-public organization dealing with African problems.

It was stressed at the symposium that scientists' duty is above all else to comprehensively disclose the truth about the consequences of a nuclear catastrophe for all mankind. The lessons of history call for accord to be sought in international relations and for a common language to be found, especially in the matter that is important for all -- the question of war and peace.

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES MEET IN BERLIN

LD211816 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 20 TASS -- A consultative conference of Afro-Asian solidarity committees of socialist countries ended its deliberations here. It demonstrated growing support of the international public opinion for the just struggle of Asian, African and Latin American countries whose territories have turned into sites of military conflicts through the fault of imperialist forces.

The speakers at the conference noted the determination of the progressive political parties and public organisations taking part in the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity with Asian, African and Latin American countries to mobilize vast groups of the population to take part in mass demonstrations of protest against the aggressive militarist policy pursued by the United States. The attainment of this aim is to be promoted by a meeting of the presidium of the Afro-Asian solidarity organisation in Nicosia at the end of the current year.

Delegates to consultative conference of Afro-Asian solidarity committees of socialist countries unanimously passed a statement on problems of ensuring peace and security in Europe. The document expresses their serious concern over the serious military threat looming dark over Europe.

Ignoring the demands of peaceful forces, the statement says, the USA continues its dangerous preparations for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries. The Reagan administration's policy of intensifying the nuclear arms race in Europe dramatically aggravates the situation in Europe and the world over, and heightens the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This policy is turning Western European nations into U.S. hostages and Europe -- into a site of a nuclear conflict.

The statement strongly condemns the policy of the USA and its NATO allies as aggressive and hostile to the whole of mankind. The document advocates the realisation of the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries who call for renouncing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and reducing the number of medium-range nuclear systems there.

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL MEETS IN DAMASCUS

Opening Reported

LD211659 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus October 21 TASS -- The 30th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions opened in the capital of Syria today. It is attended by representatives of the working people from 35 countries.

Speaking at the session, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria [TASS spelling] stressed that the American ruling circles are more insolently conducting the undeclared war against peoples of Latin America, Middle East and other regions of the world. Washington openly supports the racist and dictatorial regimes, assists their anti-people's aggressive policy. He noted that the tension of the present-day situation is the consequence of the adventurist policy of the U.S. and NATO militaristic circles. The heightened international situation, said Ibrahim Zakaria, calls for consolidation of efforts of the working class all peaceful forces with the aim of averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Ibrahim Zakaria emphasized that the holding of the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Damascus is a political action in support of the Syrian people's struggle against conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East. He called for intensification of international solidarity with the working people of Arab countries.

Resolutions Issued

LD231643 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus October 23 TASS -- The 30th session of the bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions ended in the Syrian capital today. The session was attended by representatives of trade unions from 35 countries. Speakers at the session condemned resolutely the adventuristic militaristic policy of the U.S. Administration, the United States' military preparations in various areas.

The address to the trade unions and working people of all countries adopted by the session contains the call to step up the actions in defence of peace, to avert the threat of war. The address emphasizes that by united vigorous protests people can arrest the dangerous developments, ensure that concrete measures are taken to remove the threat of war, achieve disarmament and safeguard peace. The most important task faced by the trade unions and working people of Europe and the whole world is to prevent the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

The WFTU bureau has adopted a resolution on united action in the struggle against transnational corporations. The resolution emphasizes the insistent need to improve cooperation among trade unions and to coordinate efforts in the struggle against the arms race.

The special session of the bureau has endorsed a resolution on solidarity with the people of the Syrian Arab Republic. The resolution proclaims support for Syria, which is a bulwark of the struggle of Arab peoples against Camp David and the agreement imposed on Lebanon. The document condemns the escalation of the policy of threats and pressure by imperialism and Zionism on Syria to compel it to give up the anti-imperialist course and to hamper its development and progress. The WFTU expresses concern over the real threat of a new aggression against Syrian and urges the Arab working people and all anti-imperialist forces to consolidate unity with the forces of peace and progress all over the world so as to frustrate the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism against the Arab national liberation movement and to ensure a further development of the campaign of solidarity with Syria in its opposition to these intrigues.

BARKAUSKAS MEETS WITH CHRISTIAN PEACE CHAMPIONS

PM241314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] On 20 October A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting with the participants in a session of the Christian Peace Conference [CPC] Working Committee.

The unity of views on the question of preventing nuclear war was noted. Biship K. Toth (Hungary), president of the CPC, declared that the members of this international movement of churches, who consider themselves an inalienable part of the world movement for peace, wholly approve Yu.V. Andropov's recent statement and support the USSR'S peace proposals.

K. Toth handed over a message addressed to Yu.V. Andropov, which was adopted at the CPC Working Committee session. This document, he said, voices a high assessment of and support for the Soviet leader's activity aimed at preserving peace.

V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Religious Affairs Council, participated in the meeting.

U.S. REACTION TO LEBANON EXPLOSION CITED

Reagan Rules Out Withdrawal

LD242033 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- Addressing a group of editors of local radio stations today, Reagan precluded the possibility of the withdrawal of Marines from Lebanon. He said their presence in Lebanon is, allegedly, necessitated by the United States "vital interest" in that country.

'Pretext' For Increased Presence

LD241851 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- The Reagan administration is going to take advantage of the explosions at the headquarters of the U.S. and French contingents of the so-called "multinational force" in Lebanon as a pretext for further increase of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. According to a report of the Pentagon's representatives quoted by the UPI, another unit of ten U.S. warships with 1,900 Marines on board and an aircraft carrier force with the "Independence" aircraft carrier at the head were sent to the Lebanese shores. Besides that, as commander of the Second Division of the Marines General A. Gray declared, a "reinforcement" of U.S. Marines is urgently sent to Lebanon from the naval base at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. General Gray refused to mention its numerical strength. U.S Marine Commandant General Paul Kelly was urgently sent on Reagan's directive to Beirut.

Washington's dangerous plans to increase the United States military interference in Lebanon's affairs caused wide protests in the United States. General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA Gus Hall called for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Lebanon. The death of U.S. Marines in Lebanon is a direct result of Washington's aggressive and adventuristic policy in the Middle East, he said in New York. Gus Hall said that President Reagan and his administration are fully responsible for the death of Americans in Beirut.

The demands to end the U.S. armed interference in Lebanon have increased sharply in the U.S. Congress. Senator Gary Hart said that U.S. military presence in the region is not the answer to its problems. Former Senator George McGovern, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, described the sending of U.S. Marines to Lebanon as an act of political recklessness. He said he demands that the President withdraw Marines from Lebanon before more Americans die. According to a report of the ABC television company, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate Howard Baker sent a letter to Reagan urging him to recall U.S. Marines (?from) the Middle East.

Beirut October 24 TASS -- French President Francois Mitterrand, Minister of National Defense of France Charles Hernu, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane arrived in the Lebanese capital in connection with the explosions in Beirut. According to the latest information 161 U.S. Marines and 31 French paratroopers were killed by these explosions. More than 180 servicemen were wounded. The destiny of another 70 people is yet unknown.

Weinberger Remark 'Irresponsible'

LD242233 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- Considerable losses being sustained in manpower by the contingent of American Marines from the so-called multinational force in Lebanon are giving rise to growing demands in Congress that an end be put to the U.S. armed interference into Lebanese affairs which threatens to draw the United States into a new military venture abroad, Vietnam type.

American military presence in Lebanon is not a reply to problems of the region, said Senator Gary Hart. The leaders of the Senate Republican majority Howard Baker, as is reported by the ABC television company, sent a letter to Reagan urging the withdrawal of the American Marines from Lebanon. Former Senator George McGovern, who seeks presidential nomination from the Democratic Party, described the presence of American Marines in Lebanon as an act of political recklessness. He demanded that the President should withdraw the Marines from Lebanon until more Americans lost their lives. [sentence as received]

It is recalled here that in autumn last year President Reagan who gave an order to the American Marines to land in Lebanon assuringly said that they would stay there not more than a month. A year passed since that time, but the U.S. occupation forces are still in that Arab country. Moreover, just recently the administration exerted massive pressure on Congress and made it give the sanction for prolongation of the time of their stay there for another year and a half. Ever new infantry contingents are being sent there urgently, and more ships are being drawn there.

In a bid to justify his reckless course of solution of the Lebanese problem through the force of arms, Washington turns to hackneyed fabrications on imaginary "Soviet threat" which allegedly hangs over that region. Reagan's closest adviser, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, asserted in his television appearance that allegedly the stay of American troops in Lebanon is attributed to the fact that tension in that region was caused by interference into internal affairs of Middle East countries on the part of the Soviet Union, which, as he asserted, likes to fish in troubled waters.

The ill-intentioned and irresponsible character of that statement is so obvious that even the American press, which usually supports the policy of the United States, ridicules that statement and points out that it is the policy of the United States which is the cause of tension and instability in that region. The Washington leadership prefers to keep silent on the fact that the whole situation in Lebanon is the result of the Israeli invasion, which was undertaken with full support of the Reagan administration. The very fact of the appearance of American troops in Lebanon's territory is continuation of the occupation policy which the Reagan administration conducts along with Israel. Creation of the atmosphere of tension through military interference in Lebanon, things being led actually to partitioning of the territory of that sovereign country, the desire to impose its solution of questions are the real causes of tension in Lebanon. Exactly in this lies the source of all developments, but not in the unfounded irresponsible fabrications by Weinberger. His pronouncement about those who like to fish in troubled waters is applicable not to the Soviet Union but to the policy which he tries to defend.

U.S. SUMMIT, ARMS TALKS PROPOSALS QUESTIONED

LD231036 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Oct 83

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] We follow with commentary by Valentin Zorin of Radio Moscow. Here is what he writes:

In recent days the White House has again spoken of the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. However, it was only several weeks ago that President Reagan not only raged about the Soviet Union, using for this purpose the tragic incident with the South Korean plane -- an incident engineered by the American secret services -- but he also made a statement that can be classified only as quite extraordinary. He declared that in his view one should not have anything to do with the Russians.

Now the fact that this was no slip of the tongue is borne out by the President and his senior officials, repeatedly making similar statements in those days. Only several weeks have passed and we hear the White House making statements of quite another kind. Allegedly American-Soviet relations are not as bad as they seem and it is quite possible for one to speak about Soviet and American leaders meeting.

What happened? Why has the White House done an about-face? It is hardly possible for the views and political assessments of the leaders of the present administration to have changed so radically in this period. If anything has changed then it is only their assessment of world reaction to the hawk language in which Washington recently spoke. With his statement the President unwillingly made the world doubt the sincerity of the actions of the American delegations at the Geneva talks. It is prefectly clear that the widely-publicized fresh initiatives of which Ronald Reagan spoke at the United Nations cannot fit in with the statements that it is impossible to deal with the Soviet Union -- either one or the other. This truth, although a belated one judging by everything, has finally come home to the White House and hence the sharp turn we have at present.

Can it be surprising that our country has all grounds for seriously doubting the present statements emanating from the White House aimed at asserting the goodwill of its masters?

As regards the Soviet Union, its point of view regarding a Soviet-American summit meeting has been made completely clear in a statement by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, with which I wish to end my commentary, writes Valentin Zorin. Quote. We have believed and believe that summit meetings are of special significance for resolving complicated problems. This determines our serious approach to them. For us this is not a question of political or propaganda play. A meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions to pressing problems, at promoting the relations between our countries would be useful, but when the President of the United States makes it a condition for the meeting to be held that the Soviet Union agree to a solution to the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe which is known to be unacceptable, then this does not at all testify to a serious approach by the American leadership to all these questions. We can only regret this, said Yuriy Andropov.

SOVIET TOURISTS COMPLETE VISIT TO CHINA

PM241644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Tourists in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct -- A tourist group of activists from the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society led by academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Board, was in the PRC from 6 through 21 October.

The group visited the cities of Beijing, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Xian, as well as industrial enterprises, communes, and scientific, educational, medical and cultural institutions. A meeting was held with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and with officials and representatives of the public.

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. DIA DIRECTOR'S PRC VISIT

LD212159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Reports have appeared in the Japanese press about a visit to China a few days ago by Williams, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency of the U.S. Defense Department. He had a series of meetings with high-ranking representatives of the PRC defense ministry. Local observers believe that this journey was a result of the agreement to extend Chinese-U.S. contacts and exchanges in the military sphere, reached during a recent visit to China by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

PRAVDA HITS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION

PM241038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "An Outpost of Aggression"]

[Text] U.S. and Japanese ground forces have been involved in maneuvers on Hokkaido -- the northern island in the Japanese archipelago. When the exercises were over General A. Weyand, who had been inspecting them, held a press conference in the actual exercise zone at which he frankly stated the Pentagon's intention to turn the island into an "outpost of the free world" near the Soviet border.

In recent years the region's countries have looked on auxiously as Tokyo's militarist ambitions have grown and the United States has tried hard to convert Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and create in the Far East an aggressive alliance involving the Seoul regime. To all appearances, the Japanese ruling circles are happy to go along with the Reagan administration's dangerous plans.

The "score sheet" of joint American-Japanese air, naval, and ground forces exercises is rapidly increasing, the paper NIHON KEIZAI wrote. Tokyo is performing gendarme functions on Pacific sea routes within a radious of 1,700 km from its coast. The Japanese Defense agency plans to increase military expenditures by 15 percent per annum. According to U.S. expergs, the Japanese army is now in about sixth place in the capitalist world in terms of firepower, mobility, and other basic indicators.

The progressive public anxiously notes that the Pentagon is using its "Soviet threat" idea as a pretext for building up Japanese militarism's military muscle. In the northern part of the country (Hokkaido) and at the Misawa Air Base (Honshu) it has been decided to deploy U.S. F-16 fighrer-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons a distance of more than 1,000 km and also Tomahawk cruise missiles. All the "self defense" forces are to be supplied with similar missiles. At the same time, the Washington administration is expanding its military presence in the region. The United States already has around 120 bases and other military facilities on Japanese territory, housing nearly 50,000 officers and men. U.S. aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines with nuclear weapons on board are regular "guests" at the ports of the land of the rising sun. Recently the Reagan administration has been pressing for a quick decision on the question of setting up a major new military base in Japan to aid night flying practice by deck-landing aircraft.

The implementation of the Pentagon's militarist plans, in which Tokyo is being given an increasingly significant role to play, poses a grave threat to peace and the security of the peoples of all the countries in the Far East.

GOSPLAN CHIEF BAYBAKOV MEETS LAO CONTERPART

PM241204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met with Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers and chief of the LPDR National Planning Committee, 21 October. In the course of a friendly talk questions of further developing economic cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR were discussed.

Taking part in the talk was K. Douangthongla, LPDR ambassador to the USSR.

KABUL NEWS CONFERENCE FOR RETURNING AFGHANS

PM241439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Creating Obstacles"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Oct -- A press conference was held in the DRA Foreign Ministry. Speaking at it were DRA citizens who had recently returned to the motherland, having previously left Afghan territory under the influence of hostile propaganda.

They said that American, Pakistani, and Iranian instructors teach methods of carrying out subversion on DRA territory to refugees forcibly recruited into the counter-revolutionary gangs.

Speaking at the press conference, (Sdik Kavun), executive secretary of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan, stressed that the forces of imperialism and reaction are maintaining their undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan in attempting to strike a blow at the country's territorial integrity and national independence, and at the Afghan people's revolutionary gains.

'INFLUX' OF PAKISTANI REFUGEES INTO DRA ALLEGED

WA210145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article by PRAVDA own correspondent V. Baykov: "Disturbances in Pakistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct -- The influx of refugees from Pakistan into Paktia, Nangarhar and other Afghan border provinces has increased. They are fleeing the repression to which the military regime of General Ziaul Haq is subjecting the participants of mass demonstrations for the establishment of democracy in the country.

According to the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, the disturbances in Pakistan, which have been going on for 2 months, are growing larger and larger. In recent days disturbances have engulfed Quetta, the administrative center of the Province of Baluchistan. Thousands demonstrated under the slogans "Down with the military regime" and "We demand freedom and democracy." The police opened fire several times on the demonstrators. As a result, three were killed and many wounded; several hundred were arrested.

TASS: U.S., PAKISTAN AIDING INDIAN EXTREMISTS

LD250827 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi October 25 TASS -- The Indian Government is taking vigorous measures to cut short subversive activities in Punjab state by secessionist groupings backed by American special services. According to the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD 225 extremists have been arrested by the security forces over the last few days. Great amounts of arms, explosives and subversive literature were seized. The well-informed HINDUSTAN TIMES says that men from secessionist gangs are trained in methods of sabotage, under the direction of American and Pakistani instructors, at secret camps located in the area of Inwali, Pakistan.

TASS REPORT USIA'S WICK ARRIVAL IN INDIA

LD211535 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Vinogradov reports:

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports that Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), which specialises in spreading misinformation abroad, has arrived in New Delhi. The aim of the visit by this personal friend of President Reagan, according to the news agency, is to hold a closed-door meeting of the leading workers of the USIA branches in the countries of the region.

Outwardly the agenda has an innocent look -- the tasks for the strengthening of contacts between the countries of South Asia and the United States. However, local observers note that the USIA is one of organizations which are responsible for such subversive operations against states unwelcome to the USA as the project "Truth", and the "Programme of Democracy and Public Diplomacy".

Within the framework of those operations millions of dollars are spent on putting false CIA-fabricated reports through to the press and on support for every kind of anti-national, pro-American elements, on intimidation, blackmail, and bribing political figures and journalists.

Of late, the newspaper JANYUG points out, the USA has already taken measures to step up military pressure on the nonaligned countries, increased deliveries of armaments to pro-American regimes, and has snet additional naval forces to the Indian Ocean. At the session of the International Monetary Fund, the USA put through decisions which have resulted in a sharp reduction of credits which young states may receive. This time it is obviously the turn of the ideological field in this respect.

U.S. 'HIGH-HANDEDNESS' OVER PHILIPPINES SEEN

PM241030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "Something About High Handedness"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years have passed since the Philippines ceased being an American colony, yet Washington seemingly refuses to notice this fact. All the more so since in the United States the concept of other states' sovereignty and national dignity is extremely peculiar.

Here is an example. On the pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES William Sullivan, former ambassador to the Philippines, suggests the administration should "aid the emergence of a new government there." In his words, a "sober-minded colleague" of President Reagan's should be sent to the Philippines to "work out a formula for political transition" to prevent the rallying of the "most radical anti-American Filipinos." Sullivan, you see, is worried by the political instability in this country, which, in his opinion, may in the long term entail the loss of the American bases there.

A private individual's statements? But essentially the same thing was stated the other day, according to a UPI agency report, by Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam -- a full official. And he even threatened "contingency plans in the sphere of defense" to safeguard American interests in the Philippines.

As usual, Washington is showing its high-handedness and confidence that the United States has a special "right" to be arbiter of other peoples' destinies. "In the eyes of many Filipinos," Sullivan categorically asserts, "We are still obliged to defend this country's independence and democracy." Who gave him the right to speak for Filipinos?

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW 21 OCT

PM241500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Departure"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, who had been in the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Government, left Moscow for home 21 October.

He was seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa and other officials and also by Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SRV'S TO HUU, TRAN QUYNH

LD241848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received To Huu, member of the Comunist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Council of Ministers, and Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who stayed in Moscow, in the Kremlin today.

Matters aimed at developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations, including economic, scientific and technical cooperation were discussed. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

USSR-NEW ZEALAND TRADE COMMISSION CONVENES

PM241449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Trade"]

[Text] The fourth session of the mixed Soviet-New Zealand trade commission was held 17-21 October in Moscow. The present state and the development prospects of reciprocal trade and the increase of deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to New Zealand and of traditional New Zealand export goods to the Soviet Union were discussed. Questions of cooperation in fishing and other possible directions for technological and economic cooperation were examined.

Protocol Signed

LD211626 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Edward Woodfield, the leader of the New Zealand delegation, deputy minister of trade and industry, has told a TASS correspondent that the present session of the mixed Soviet-New Zealand commission for trade has become a constructive step in the development of mutually-beneficial relations between the two countries. The commission has planned out concrete measures which make it possible to continue to increase mutual trade turnover on a more balanced basis and to utilise more fully the existing possibilities for versatile cooperation.

At present the Soviet Union purchases large batches of meat, butter, and wool in New Zealand, and sells a certain amount of fertilizers, motor vehicles, and textile products.

A protocol which was signed today points out that matters connected with an increase in the deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to New Zealand, including those for big industrial projects, and expansion of cooperation in the field of fisheries were discussed, in particular, during the fourth session of the commission which met after a five-year interval.

It has been recognized advisable to establish scientific and technical contacts between research organizations and enterprises of the USSR and respective organizations and firms of New Zealand.

During the stay in the Soviet Union the New Zealand delegation members acquainted themselves with the industrial enterprises of Leningrad, and visited the port of Odessa.

GDR, CSSR PREPARE FOR MISSILE SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

GDR Defense Council Statement

LD241832 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 24 TASS -- The following report of the GDR National Defense Council has been distributed here today:

The USA and its NATO allies are taking numerous steps to attain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states and fundamentally change in their favour the existing approximate military equilibrium. Serving this aim is the planned deployment of new American missile s tems in Western Europe, with the FRG territory to turn into the central launch pad f the U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons directed against the USSR and other states of the socialist community.

In full accord with other Warsaw Treaty member-states the GDR repeatedly pointed to the dangerous consequences of deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and declared that in this case socialist states would be compelled to take retaliatory measures.

The USSR, GDR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states put forward numerous proposals which remain in force and which are aimed at making a headway along the road of detente, limitation of armaments, and disarmament.

Now that the United States is completing preparations for deploying ballistic Pershing-2 missiles and ground-based long-range cruise missiles in a number of West European NATO countries, the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states are compelled to take additional measures to ensure their security.

In accordance with the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the GDR, preparatory work is beginning on the GDR's territory for deploying nuclear operational-tactical systems.

The steps being taken have the character of one of the planned retaliatory measures for eventuality of deployment of American missiles in Europe. They are aimed at maintaining the equilibrium in nuclear systems between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe.

CSSR Government Statement

LD241738 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 24 Oct 83

["Statement by the Czechoslovak Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague October 24 TASS -- In connection with the continuing preparation by the United States and the NATO bloc for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries the Czechoslovak Government has repeatedly drawn attention to the danger that the fulfillment of these plans would pose to our country, our allies, European security and universal peace, it is said in a statement of the Czechoslovak Government circulated here. In this connection it was stressed more than once on our side that in the event of the fulfillment of these NATO plans appropriate political and military measures would be taken proceeding from the principle of equality and equal security.

Considering the fact that the United States is already completing work connected with the deployment of the ballistic Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles, the Government of Czechoslovakia and the USSR have discussed the reply measures that they will take in the event of the deployment of those nuclear systems. In accordance with a mutual arrangement of both governments preparatory work is being started on the territory of Czechoslovakia for the deployment of missile complexes of an operational-tactical designation. These forced steps have been taken with the aim of preventing the attempts by the United States and NATO to disrupt strategic equilibrium and stability in Europe and in the whole world and achieve military superiority.

CPCZ Presidium Statement

LD242114 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Prague October 24 TASS -- The struggle for peace, for the prevention of war, such is the cardinal direction of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Warsaw Treaty member states, says a report on the stand of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia about an understanding reached by the Governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR on reply measures they will take if new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe. The report was circulated here today.

The document stresses that the peaceful stand of the countries of the socialist community has been confirmed in the Prague Political Declaration which pointed to a serious danger presented by NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. In a joint statement adopted at the meeting in Moscow the party and state leaders of socialist countries addressed again the governments of NATO countries with a broad peace programme and called on them for talks and achievement of mutually acceptable agreements.

But the most reactionary forces of imperialism above all the United States, do not respect the will of peoples, instigate constantly the arms race. Czechoslovakia cannot watch passively how the United States is already concluding the work for the deployment of medium-range missiles not far from Czechoslovakia's western borders. Taking into consideration this fact, in the interests of security of the country and the socialist community, the Governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union have decided to start preparatory work for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation, says the report.

TIKHONOV-FILIPOV MEETING IN BERLIN REPORTED

PM211057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct -- N.A. Tikhonov and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, the heads of the Soviet and Bulgarian delegations at the 37th CEMA session, held a prearranged meeting in Berlin yesterday.

The government heads exchanged views on a number of questions of multifaceted Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres and also close collaboration within the CEMA framework. Both sides noted the increasing role and high development level of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation.

Confidence was expressed that the further development of bilateral and multilateral relations among the CEMA countries will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community and the consolidation of the fraternal countries' positions in the international arena.

Special attention was paid to questions relating to the upcoming coordination of plans for the next 5-year period and the need to link it to the further enhancement of production intensification and efficiency and acceleration of technical progress.

An accord was reached on the preparation in the immediate period of a number of bilateral agreements relating to cooperation in very important national economic sectors, including energy, the agro-industrial complex, and others.

During the exchange of views on international matters, emphasis was placed on the danger to world peace implicit in the U.S. Administration's militarist plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The sides expressed their firm resolve to make further efforts in the interests of improving the international situation and to display concern, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, for strengthening their defense capability in view of the existing threat to peace and to their security.

The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.K. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and on the Bulgarian side, K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

KRENZ, MISHIN ADDRESS USSR-GDR YOUTH FORUM

PM201426 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 p 1, 3

[Special correspondents R. Zaytsev, S. Maslov, and G. Pashkov report: "Songs of Friendship by the Dnepr: Yesterday the Sixth USSR-GDR Youth Friendship Festival Ceremonially Opened in Kiev"]

[Excerpts] The course of time runs fast. Dresden 1970 seems such a short time ago. Then the fanfares of the forum of USSR-GDR Youth Friendship rang out for the first time. The festival's next itinerary brought the envoys from the fraternal countries to Leningrad. And subsequently the names of Halle, Volgograd, and Karl-Marx-Stadt were written in the history of these moving meetings. The joy of making new friends and the sorrowful moments of parting... And the anticipation of new meetings, each moment of which will be unforgettable.

The course of time runs fast. And now envoys from the fraternal countries are already gathering in the hero city of Kiev for their sixth meeting. By popular custom the ancient and eternally youthful city on the Dnepr greeted the dear guests with bread and salt. The people of Kiev and all the republic's young people had long been preparing for this day.

Four o'clock in the afternoon. The festive columns of the participants in the festival make their way toward the V.I. Lenin monument. Bright fall flowers lie at its feet -- a gift of respect and gratitude from the young generation to the great leader and founder of the world's first socialist state. From here, by the monument to Ilich, the festive demonstration of participants in the friendship forum sets off. More than 100,000 Kiev people came out into the streets and squares to give a hearty welcome to the dear guests.

Under the arches of Kiev's Palace of Sport the call "All listen!" rings out. Here the Sixth USSR-GDR Youth Friendship Festival was ceremonially opened.

In the presidium were Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, other leaders of the republic, leaders of the Komsomol and the Union of Free German Youth [FDJ] delegations, and the festival's honored guests. Taking part in the ceremonial opening of the forum were twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR V.F. Bykovskiy and Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the GDR S. Jaehn, members of the international space crew.

The friendship meeting was opened by V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee. Yu.P. Yelchenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Kiev party gorkom, addressed words of greeting to the festival's delegates and guests.

Then Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, spoke.

In his speech he said: "We are very glad, in this ceremonial hour when the flame of our festival is lighted in the city on the Dnepr, to pass on to you who continue great Lenin's work fraternal combat greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"Our festival is being held at a time when vitally important questions are being resolved in the world. Either the policy of peace will triumph, or humanity, through imperialism's fault, will find itself on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. Nobody can remain indifferent in the face of that threat.

"Every day the facts prove that it is socialism, led by the Soviet Union and in collaboration with the forces of reason throughout the globe, that advances the cause of peace. It cannot be intimidated by the nuclear threat. It cannot be deprived of its spirit by anticommunist provocations. It does not fear blackmail from U.S. imperialism.

"These words taken from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement have an inspiring ring: 'The Soviet Union will continue to do all in its power to defend peace on earth.' Our countries' young generation, the Komsomol, and the FDJ support this position with all their strength and energy!

"Full of profound respect, we say 'Yes!' to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the whole socialist community! Full of profound indignation, we say 'No!' to the Pentagon's plans to transform Western Europe into a battlefield for U.S. interests!

"Here on Kiev's soil the FDJ delegation has a sense of profound gratitude. To us this city is a symbol of the Soviet people's courage. Forty years ago Kiev was the embodiment of the victory over the fascist invaders. The Soviet servicemen's heroism will never be forgotten!

"Together we are moving toward the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism and the 35th anniversary of the GDR's foundation.

"The friendship between our peoples has an inexhaustible source: the indestructible combat collaboration between the CPSU and the SED. It began with the salvo from the 'Avrora' when Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg urged the German working class to follow the Great October Revolution's example.

Friendship with the Soviet Union has become a vital matter for all citizens in the GDR. To friend and foe alike we state with the utmost sense of responsibility that there is no force on earth capable of separating us. That is the confidence that inspires our festival. That is the truth that it demonstrates!

"The Komsomol and the FDJ have always held aloft the banner of our fraternal alliance. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate the Soviet land's revolutionary young guard on the Leninist Komsomol's approaching 65th anniversary. Repeating the oath of loyalty to our friendship during these days of October, we are together proving once again the vivifying force of Marxism-Leninism's ideas which are transforming the world."

In conclusion, Comrade Egon Krenz said:

"The star of the Great October Revolution shines on our festival in the form of the slogan which inspires us in all our struggles and daily victories. This slogan reads: 'Friendship -- Freundschaft!'"

The rally was then addressed by Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V.M. Mishin:

"It gives me great pleasure to convey to the participants in the festival hearty greetings and best wishes from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Rating highly the contribution made by young people to developing all-around relations between our countries and to strengthening the socialist community's economic and defense might, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov expressed confidence that young men and women will continue to strengthen in every way the friendship between the USSR and the GDR which is our peoples' truly historic gain and an important factor for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe."

On behalf of the Komsomol Central Committee, V.M. Mishin congratulated those present on the opening of the Sixth USSR-GDR Youth Friendship Festival and wished all its participants unforgettable and happy meetings with their friends and warm comradely contact.

GRISHIN RECEIVES BELGRADE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

PM241403 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 p 1

[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA-TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] A delegation from the Belgrade City League of Communists Committee headed by I. Stambolic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Belgrade League of Communists Committee, is continuing its familiarization with Moscow.

Yesterday the guests visited the Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom Political Enlightenment Center, viewed its lecture halls and special-subject rooms, and familiarized themselves with the content of syllabus and methodological work.

Then the Moscow party aktiv had a meeting with the Belgrade League of Communists delegation.

Taking part in the meeting were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev, and A.M. Roganov, secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and other gorkom executives.

Also taking part in the meeting was M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

Welcoming the guests, V.V. Grishin noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and their peoples have deep, firm historical roots and glorious traditions. These relations, he stressed, are based on cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY. The relations between the two states' capitals make a definite contribution. We regard the delegation's visit, the speaker continued, as a manifestation of our mutual desire to develop friendly cooperation between Moscow and Belgrade and express the hope that it will serve well the further consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations as a whole.

In his answering speech M. Stambolic conveyed warm greetings from the Belgrade Communists to the Moscow Communists.

"The successful development of our countries' cooperation," he said, "helps the consolidation of peace throughout the world. That is our common goal, because defending peace means defending socialism. Yugoslavia," the guest continued, "supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and proposals for the prevention of war expounded by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the efforts of other states aimed at preserving peace."

The guest wished Muscovites and all Soviet people new successes in communist building.

In the morning the delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On the same day the Yugoslav comrades visited the Oktyabrskiy party raykom. In the talk which took place Yu.V. Rebrov, first secretary of the CPSU Raykom, told the guests of the rayon's economic and social development prospects and about how the Communists and all working people, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, are persistently struggling to fulfill and overfulfill the targets for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. All the rayon party organization's organizational and ideological educational work is aimed at this. The Yugoslav comrades were familiarized with the forms and methods of the work of the party raykom and primary party organizations in improving planning, economic management, and the organization of the working people's socialist competition and ideological-political education.

The guests were accompanied by L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and embassy employees.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS

PM241236 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Greeting Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, Moscow Gorispolkom chairman, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Konrad Naumann, first secretary of the Berlin District SED Committee, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, Berlin:

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom cordially greet you, the communists, and all inhabitants of the GDR capital on the 34th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Over the past years the GDR working class and working people under the tested leadership of the SED, have implemented fundamental political and socioeconomic transformations in the country and have attained impressive successes in the dynamic development of modern multisectorial economy, science, and culture and in raising the people's well-being.

The Muscovites are sincerely pleased that the communists and working people of the GDR capital are making a significant contribution to these achievements by their selfless labor.

We note with satisfaction the fruitful development of friendly relations between our fraternal capitals and fully desire to further increase the efficiency of our multifaceted cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all working people in the GDR capital, Berlin, new accomplishments in building the developed socialist society for the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism.

COMPARISON OF ITEM ON TIKHONOV BERLIN DEPARTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 22 October carries in its morning edition on page 1 a TASS report entitled "Soviet's Delegation's Return." The IZVESTIYA version has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 21 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 6, revealing the following variations:

Second paragraph, last line in IZVESTIYA reads: ...SED Central Committee; G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and other officials.

The sendoff party included V. I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

At the airport... (supplying additional passage)

Last paragraph, last line in IZVESTIYA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee; I. V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A. K. Antonov, I. I. Bodyul, V. E. Dymshits, G. I. Marchuk, and L. V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

The welcoming party including W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR. (supplying additional passage)

ANALYST COMMENTS ON NATO GROUP 20 OCT MEETING

LD211739 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Sticking to Former Positions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The United States and its closest NATO allies are fully determined to start deploying at the end of the year new American nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe. That was reaffirmed by yesterday's Brussels meeting of the NATO Special Consultative Group which deals with problems linked with Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. As was stated by James Dobbins, deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, who presided at the meeting, deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise ground-based missiles will be done on schedule, if no concrete results are reached at the Geneva negotiations which are known to be deliberately blocked up by Washington.

The results of the work of the NATO Consultative Group and Dobbins' pronouncements provide an extra proof to the fact that Washington and the NATO leadership use the Geneva negotiations only as a screen to cover up their dangerous course of deploying new new missiles and disrupting the equilibrium of the forces existing in Europe with the aim of attaining military superiority by the United States. Insisting on terms, which are patently unacceptable to the USSR, the United States and its closest allies deliberately hamper attainment in Geneva of mutually acceptable accords based on the principle of equality and undiminished security.

The evidence of that is specifically their refusal to consider in the overall balance of medium-range nuclear systems in Europe the relevant armaments of Britain and France -- the countries the nuclear forces of which are the inalienable component part of the NATO's nuclear potential aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries. This indisputable truth cannot be shaken by reference to an allegedly "independent character" and "strategic mission" of the above-mentioned forces. Every sober-minded person understands that such references are far-fetched and untenable.

To mislead the public by the talk about imaginary "striving of the United States for a compromise" and "intractability of the Russians" and to coordinate actions of the propaganda and repressive apparatus of the NATO countries against the anti-missile movement which is mounting in Western Europe -- that was the aim of the meeting of the NATO Consultative Group.

NATO HOLDS SECRET SESSIONS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD220627 Moscow TASS in English 0000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels October 21 TASS -- At the U.S. initiative the NATO headquarters is quite busy working out "recommendations" to serve as guidance for NATO member-countries on whose territories new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are to be deployed, in combating the broad anti-war movement opposed to the missile-nuclear plans of the USA and NATO. As it has transpired, these questions were considered by a whole number of secret sessions under the chairmanship of NATO's Secretary General Joseph Luns, which coordinated the activities and counterpropaganda measures aimed at neutralising and discrediting anti-missile movement activists.

The documents prepared recommend a close coordination between the special services of West European countries in identifying organisations and private individuals opposed to implementation of the dangerous nuclear plans of the USA and the NATO top brass in Western Europe, and adopting measures to discredit them. There are, among other things, provisions to beef up national police and army units assigned to protect the U.S. and NATO military facilities in the territories of West European countries, above all Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy.

According to press reports, these questions figured prominently at yesterday's meeting here of the NATO Special Consultative Group which examined the question of specific preparations for the deployment of U.S. missiles and related measures. The meeting was held literally on the eve of the start of the broad wave of mass meetings and demonstrations in the capitals of West European countries where new U.S. missiles are planned to be deployed. NATO officials insisted that despite the large scope of anti-missile demonstrations, the plans to deploy "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles would not be modified. As the spokesman for the U.S. delegation said after the meeting, he did not expect the current wave of anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe to cause a change of NATO's decision to embark on deployment of new medium-range missiles by the end of the year.

THATCHER, MITTERRAND AGREE ON EUROMISSILES

LD212345 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] London October 21 TASS -- Military problems were the central topic discussed at the current meeting of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain and French President Francois Mitterrand. British newspapers report that the sides once again came out in favor of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries. According to a spokesman for the office of the French president, Francois Mitterrand and Margaret Thatcher reiterated their determination as regards the need of a firm position toward Moscow and their refusal to take French and British nuclear systems into consideration at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. French and British systems are known to make up 25 per cent of the nuclear capability in the overall NATO balance. By refusing to take account of those systems at the Soviet-U.S. talks, the NATO bloc hopes, above all, to achieve military advantages.

Commenting on the position of the French and British leaders, the French newspaper LA CROIX notes: "Despite the fact that on the political plane everything should seemingly separate the militant conservatism of the British prime minister and the views of the French socialist president, they found a common language on a series of issues, specifically, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe". A BBC commentator said in this connection that Great Britain, like the United States and West Germany, makes special emphasis on the firm position of France on the issue of missile deployment.

The press also notes that problems of developing cooperation in the military field featured prominently during the talks between the British prime minister and the French president. Noting that "a French defense minister is taking part in a Franco-British summit meeting for the first time in many years", the French newspaper LE FIGARO writes: "This reflects the desire of Paris and London to broaden out their military cooperation. At a time when joint ventures to develop new models of aircraft and combat missiles are nearing completion, plans are being made to put into effect other joint military programs which are also to involve West Germany".

The discussion of problems of military buildup during which the sides showed such unanimity of views pushed into the background the issues on which France and Great Britain have serious differences, notably, the size of the British contribution to the EEC budget and the agricultural policy of the Common Market.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION MAKES VISIT TO CYPRUS

Departure From Moscow

PM241138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Nicosia 21 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Cyprus Parliament. The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies N. F. Aksenov, V. A. Gorzhova, and S. A. Lukyanchenko.

The delegation arrived in Cyprus the same day.

Arrival In Cyprus

LD212058 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia October 21 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet came here today at the invitation of the House of Representatives of Cyprus. The delegation is led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR Petr Strautmanis.

Welcoming the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, acting President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus Ezekias Papaioannou noted that relations of close friendship established between Cyprus and the Soviet Union and the parliaments of both countries. [sentence as received] These relations are steadily strengthening. He expressed on behalf of the Cypriots profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for the support being rendered to Cyprus in its liberation struggle. Your visit and contacts that you will have, he said, will even more strengthen our friendship and consolidate our positions in the struggle for a peaceful and fair solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the U.N. resolutions and the accords. I am confident, said Ezekias Papaioannou, that your visit will also be a substantial contribution to the struggle for detente, for disarmament and consolidation of world peace.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Petr Strautmanis, said that close friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus are stable and diversified. These relations are developing under the keynote of the great event in Soviet-Cypriot relations -- the visit to the Soviet Union of President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kyprianou and fruitful negotiations that were held in the course of the visit.

Steadily developing links between parliaments are an important form of cooperation between our two countries. Interesting and thorough were the meetings and conversations that the delegation of the House of Representatives had during its last year visit to our country. We were able to get to know each other better, to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation. Our profound confidence is that such contacts which consolidate mutual confidence are particularly useful in the present-day period when the international situation has been aggravated, as never before, by subversive, adventurist actions of imperialist forces.

Received by Kiprianou

PM251235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report:" Delegation Received]

[Text] Nicosia October 22 -- The president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, received today a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR J.Ya. Strautmanis, that is on an official visit here.

President Kiprianou spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts directed at preserving detente, strengthening peace and international security. The head of state of Cyprus expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Cyprus relations and expressed gratitude to the USSR for its firm and consistent support of the struggle by Cypriots for national independence, sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed concern with the serious aggravation of the international situation and noted the exceptional danger of the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the struggle by the people of Cyprus for a peaceful, just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a meeting with Y. Yakovou, Cypriot foreign minister, and Y. Andreou, minister of commerce and industry.

Meets Cypriot Politicians

LD251009 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia October 25 TASS -- An official visit to Cyprus of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by the Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet P. Strautmanis is going on.

The Soviet delegation met with leaders of political parties represented in the House of Representatives (parliament) of Cyprus. They exchanged views on questions connected with the Soviet-Cyprus relations and on topical international problems. The Soviet side drew attention to the dangerous aggravation of international situation, for which aggressive militaristic circles of imperialism and reaction are to blame.

The sides expressed their interest in expanding and further developing Soviet-Cyprus relations in all the spheres in the interests of peoples of both countries. Leaders of the political parties of Cyprus told about the state of things in the process of Cyprus settlement and stressed the importance of the firm and consistent stand of the Soviet Union, which comes out for ensuring independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the grave of Makarios, the first president of Cyprus.

Cypriot Reportage

For Cypriot reportage on a Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Cyprus, headed by Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and its meetings with President Kiprianou and other governmental officials, and Strautmanis' condemnation of U.S. policies, see the Cyprus section of the 24 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Gen Kozlov Makes Statement

For Cypriot reportage on Soviet General Kozlov's statement on the Cyprus issue and NATO's involvement in that issue, and for overall Soviet policy toward Cyprus, see the Cyprus section of the 24 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

TIKHONOV GREETS USSR EXHIBITION IN DENMARK

LD211955 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Copenhagen October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Loskutov reports:

"All for man, for the life on earth" -- under this slogan the USSR national exhibition in Denmark opened today in "Bella-Centret", the biggest exhibition complex of the Danish capital. It is the first time it is held here.

A message of greeting of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to visitors of the exhibition was read out at the opening ceremony. The message expresses hope that the exhibition will be of interest for the Danish public and will enable it to get a better idea of the life of our state, of the accomplishments of the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres made after the establishment of Soviet power.

The holding of the Soviet national exhibition in Copenhagen vividly shows that much progress has been made in the past several years in developing traditionally friendly relations between our states, the message points out.

These relations are successfully developing in various spheres -- in economy, trade, science, culture and others. The USSR national exhibition in Denmark, together with the days of Soviet science and technology, held simultaneously with it, will promote a further consolidation of mutual understanding and the development of all-round long-term cooperation for the benefit of peoples of the Soviet Union and Denmark, in the interests of universal peace and progress.

Numerous exhibits will show the Danes how the Soviet people successfully translate into practice the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and implement economic and social development plans.

BOVIN WALKS OUT OF DANISH TELEVISION INTERVIEW

PM201045 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Poul Erik Petersen report: "Sore Russian Walked Out of Television Interview"]

[Text] Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of the Soviet government newspaper IZVESTIYA, was really angry when he was cross-examined recently at the headquarters of Danish television. He left the television studio early and the program, to be broadcast on Tuesday [18 October] will only last 32 minutes. It was planned to last 40 to 45 minutes.

Two Russian-speaking journalists, Lally Hoffmann and Peter Dahlof-Nielsen, were interviewing the Russian. Aleksandr Bovin is not just anybody. He is a member of the Supreme Soviet and a member of the Politburo's Auditing Commission [as published].

The interview went very well as long as it concentrated on foreign policy questions. But when the two journalists began to dig into conditions inside the Soviet Union, things went wrong. Aleksandr Bovin denied any knowledge of the existence in Moscow of special stores for the Russian elite. When Lally Hoffmann gave him the address of one of the so-called dollar stores [dollarforretinger] he stood up and left.

Television deputy chief Ulla Terkelsen said that the intention was to hold a Western-style penetrating interview and that the journalists did not ask special questions to irritate Bovin, and she said that Danish television is unhappy that things went as they did.

REPORT ON VISIT BY AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM241050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit by an Austrian Parliamentary Delegation to the USSR"]

[Text] An Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Anton Benya, president of the National Council, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 9 through 14 October on the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the talk which took place, emphasis was placed on the great significance of the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the unification of all the peace-loving forces in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and for the cause of peace and international security.

Meetings and talks were held with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and the chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers during which the parliamentarians told one another about the main areas of activity of the two countries' parliaments and exchanged opinions on topical international problems and on questions of Soviet-Austrian relations.

The Austrian delegation's attention was drawn to the recent Soviet foreign policy initiatives, and an explanation of the essence of the Soviet position on the limitation and reduction of nuclear potentials on the basis of the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security was given.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and Austrian National Council deputies noted the proximity of viewpoints of a number of international problems. They expressed profound concern over the acute worsening of international tension and noted the need for vigorous and decisive actions by all states including in the parliamentary sphere so as to break through the dangerous course of events, to avert the nuclear threat from mankind, and to consolidate the foundations of European and world peace. In this context it was stressed that the experience of the Madrid meeting vividly demonstrated that given political will and if the sides' legitimate interests are taken into account, states with different social systems can reach mutually acceptable agreements benefitting all the peoples and promoting peaceful coexistence and broad cooperation among them.

Note was made of the special importance of the holding of the forthcoming conference on confidence-building and security measures and disarmament in Europe in a business-like, constructive spirit.

The Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians confirmed the imperative need to eliminate existing dangerous seats of tension in different parts of the world and to prevent the emergence of new ones. They advocated the solution of existing conflicts by peaceful means while respecting the rights of the peoples to decide their own destiny themselves without external interference.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of bilateral relations during the discussion on that question. It was noted that the close good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Austria based on the firm foundation of the state treaty and the status of permanent neutrality proclaimed by Austria have acquired a stable and multifaceted character. The mutual desire was expressed to further deepen and expand them on their tried and tested basis in all spheres including those of parliamentary ties at various levels.

The Austrian parliamentary delegation laid wreaths at V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

In addition to Moscow, the Austrian guests also visited the Kazakh SSR. They acquainted themselves with the work of the state authorities, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific institutions, and viewed historical and cultural monuments.

The Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians expressed the confidence that the Austrian parliamentary delegation's visit to the USSR will serve to further strengthen Soviet-Austrian relations and to deepen mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

The head of the Austrian parliamentary delegation invited the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation on a reciprocal official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH OUTGOING FRG AMBASSADOR

LD211601 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Andreas Meyer-Landrut, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the USSR. Touched upon during the conversation were issues of bilateral relations as well as some international problems of mutual interest.

A luncheon was given in connection with the West German ambassador's final departure from Moscow.

PATOLICHEV MEETS HEAD OF FRG NATURAL GAS COMPANY

PM241009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties are Developing"]

[Text] On 19 October N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received K. Liesen, chairman of the West German Ruhrgas concern. During the conversation mention was made of the positive role of cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Ruhrgas, for example, in the sphere of Soviet supplies of natural gas to the FRG, which began 10 years ago. Questions related to the development of this cooperation were discussed.

GOSBANK CHIEF ALKHIMOV RECEIVES FRENCH BANKER

PM241653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 October V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, received J.-Y. Haberer, president of the French Paribas Bank, who is in Moscow on a business visit. Talks were held on questions of further developing trade, economic, currency, and financial cooperation between the USSR and France.

TRADE MINISTER PATOLICHEV MEETS FINLAND'S LAINE

PM241114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 October talks were held between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and J. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade. Questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

On the same day, talks were held between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Laine. Questions relating to the state of and the prospects for economic and technical cooperation in the sphere of realizing the provisions of the long-term program for developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Finland were discussed.

SOVIET-SPANISH COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD251006 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- The third session of the Soviet-Spanish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The participants in the session are to sum up the results of joint work over the past two years as well as to discuss prospects for their development in various branches of science and technology. The agenda provides for the consideration of the state of bilateral cooperation, in particular, in health care and medicine, agriculture, coal mining, and other branches of industry.

The Spanish delegation at the session is headed by Jose Luiz Pardos, general director of the Board of International Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Scientific and technical contacts between the two countries are maintained within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement. There are several working groups in the mixed commission which coordinates and determines the direction of such contacts. A number of Soviet sectoral ministries and Spanish firms have signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

The session will continue till October 28.

U.S., FRANCE BOOST SECURITY FOR FORCES IN BEIRUT

'Pretext' for Military Buildup

LD242011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In connection with the explosions at the headquarters of the American and French contingents of the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon, French President Mitterrand, French Minister of National Defense Hernu; and Mr McFarlane, the national security adviser to the U.S. President, have arrived in Beirut. [video shows Mitterrand, other officials, and French soldiers] According to the latest data, these explosions have resulted in the deaths of 183 U.S. Marines; about 50 French servicemen have been killed or wounded.

The Reagan administration intends to make use of the Beirut explosions as a pretext for a further buildup of the U.S. military presence in that country. Yet another detachment of 10 American ships, carrying 1,900 Marines, has been sent towards the coast of Lebanon. A group of ships led by the aircraft carrier "Independence" has also been sent.

As was stated by the commander of the 2d Marine Division, General Gray, additional marines are being sent to Lebanon from Camp Lejeune Marine Base in North Carolina, as a matter of urgency. On Reagan's instructions the commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, General Kelly, has been sent to Beirut.

In attempting to justify its reckless course for solving the Lebanese problem by force of arms, Washington is turning to hackneyed inventions about the mythical Soviet threat supposedly hanging over that region. Speaking on television, Reagan's closest adviser, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in particular asserted that the stationing of American troops in Lebanon is allegedly explained by the fact that the tension in the area had been created by interference in the internal affairs of Near East countries on the part of the Soviet Union.

The ill-intentioned and irresponsible nature of this statement is so obvious that even the American press is making fun of it, pointing out that the reason for the tension and instability in the region is the policy of the United States.

The very fact of the appearance of American troops on the territory of Lebanon is a continuation of the occupationist policy which the Reagan administration is conducting together with Israel. The creation of an atmosphere of tension by means of military interference in Lebanon, the arranging of matters to lead essentially to the dismemberment of the territory of that sovereign country, the striving to impose its solution to matters -- these are the real reasons for the tension in Lebanon.

'Extraordinary' U.S. Measures

LD242223 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut October 24 TASS -- The situation in the Lebanese capital has aggravated sharply after the explosions on the territory of the main staff of the U.S. contingent and in the building of the headquarters of the French contingent from the composition of the so-called "multinational forces." Killed and wounded are still being removed from under the debris of ruined buildings. According to the Pentagon's latest calculations the U.S. casualties during the explosion in Beirut amounted to 183 persons killed and over 70 wounded. According to a report of the official authorities about 50 French servicemen and several Lebanese citizens were killed or wounded.

The United States has taken in Beirut extraordinary measures for the protection of its units.

Additional sentry posts were stationed, the areas of the concentration of U.S. and French forces were closed to traffic. U.S. warships were sent closer to the Lebanese coast. The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau sailed into the area of the Beirut Port.

The situation in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf highland areas continues aggravating. The exchange of artillery fire is continued there by the Lebanese Army and Phalangists, on the one hand, and units of the national patriotic forces, on the other. Armed clashes between conflicting Lebanese groupings take place in Beirut's suburbs.

At the same time preparation continues for a conference on national reconciliation, which is to be convened in Geneva. The arrival of its participants is planned for October 30. President of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil is to speak at the first meeting of the conference, and it is reported that representatiges of Saudi Arabia and Syria will take part in the conference as observers.

LEBANESE SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETS NEAR BEIRUT

PM211405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Rejecting Interference"]

[Text] Beirut, 20 Oct -- A session of the security committee is being held in the small Lebanese Trad Bank situated on the southern outskirts of Beirut. Taking part are representatives of the Lebanese Army, the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), the Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement, and the Lebanese Front, which unites rightwing Christian groupings.

As is well known, the committee was founded at the end of September. Then it was that agreement was reached on a cease-fire in the mountains of Lebanon, where explosions had rumbled, mines and shells detonated, and bloody battles raged for almost a month.

It is no secret that Tel Aviv, encouraged by Washington, had a hand in fanning the internecine clashes that flared up there between detachments of the rightwing Christian parties' militia and Lebanese Army subunits on the one hand, and armed PSP formations relying for their support on the indigenous Druze population on the other. And the American military, acting in league with the Zionists, took direct part in the criminal military activities against the Lebanese people.

I recall that after the cease-fire the PSP retained control of most of the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh territory. Civilian self-government has been introduced there. Decisively rejecting American-Israeli diktat, the PSP seeks a review of the obsolete confessionalism system, that is to say the distribution of leading posts in the country and in its armed forces according to the religious community principle. Other Lebanese Muslim communities, including the Shi'ite Amal movement, whose armed detachments now control certain regions in the southern suburbs of Beirut, are making similar demands.

Since the day of the cease-fire, the security committee participants have held more than 10 meetings and examined a wide range of questions linked with stabilizing the military-political situation, normalizing life in the country, and preparing the conditions for holding a broad dialogue within the framework of an all-Lebanese conference of national consensus.

The opening of the conference, set for 20 October, was postponed until a later date at the last minute. PSP Chairman W. Junblatt, former Lebanese President S. Franjiyah, and former Prime Minister R. Karami refused to take part in the sessions, saying that Beirut International Airport, where they were to be held, does not meet the necessary security requirements.

Attention is drawn to the fact that on the eve of the contemplated meeting American Marines, deployed near Beirut Airport, repeatedly fired on neighboring Muslim population centers.

As the facts testify, a serious threat hangs over Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity as a result of the continuing Israeli occupation and American interference.

U.S., ISRAEL TRY 'TO WORSEN' LEBANESE SITUATION

LD212008 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The situation in Lebanon continues to be a source of serious concern. Washington and Tel Aviv have not abandoned attempts at breaching the agreement on a cease-fire in highland Lebanon reached at the end of September. U.S. Marines entrenched in the area of the Beirut International Airport continue to fire at Muslim settlements. Israeli soldiery carries on with its outrages in the occupied South Lebanon and is getting ready to scale up the aggression, drawing up plans of attacking northern and eastern regions of the country.

Meanwhile, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, President Reagan conferred with Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger in Washington. They discussed ways for improving strategic ties with Israel, which is tantamount to an effort to formulate strategy of the further escalation of U.S. and Israeli anti-Arab expansion.

The joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces are also in it, reviewing the set of rules regulating the operations of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. The joint chiefs of staff want to give their soldiers a greater degree of freedom, including the right to use any time heavy artillery of the battleship "New Jersey" and planes based on the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower."

What we witness here is a coordinated effort hostile to the Arab cause. It does not take much to see that its purpose is to worsen the situation in Lebanon and around it, to prevent a broad national dialogue on ensuring a durable peace and concord in the long-suffering land of Lebanon (it is planned to start such dialogue within the framework of a general conference in Lebanon). Should the effort fail to torpedo such a conference, "strategic allies," that is, the USA and Israel, hope to attain the desired result by inadmissable means -- by bringing pressure to bear on the participants in the conference.

Using the favorite trick of the present U.S. Administration, Washington is trying to lay the blame for the lack of progress along the lines of national reconciliation and the establishment of peace in Lebanon at someone's else's door, in this case, the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and Syria which resist the realisation of U.S. and Israeli plans for enslaving that Arab country.

The root cause of the dangerous aggravation of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole lies in the buildup of the military presence of the United States and its allies in the region, in the adventurist plans and aggressive actions of Washington and Tel Aviv. This is precisely what official Washington is trying to conceal with its propaganda subterfuges.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING PERSIAN GULF WAR

U.S. 'Exploitation' of War

PM241530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Omin article: "Who Is Stirring Up the Waters in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] The Western press is widely discussing the possible consequences of the delivery of French Exocet-armed Super Etendard ground-attack jet aircraft to Iraq. The Exocet missiles demonstrated their high degree of efficiency during the Anglo-Argentine Falklands conflict. There is speculation that Iraq may have the opportunity if not to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the hostilities then at least to put out of action a considerable part of Iran's oil transport infrastructure, primarily tankers.

Commenting on Iran's threat to cut off oil deliveries to Western countries from the Persian Gulf by blockading the Strait of Hormuz, the press draws attention to the danger of internationalizing the armed conflict, which has been continuing for 3 years now, between Iran and Iraq. The opinion is being voiced that Washington, which has long been seeking a pretext for more active interference in this conflict, will try to derive political and military dividends from the aggravation of the conflict situation in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. press reports that the National Security Council is debating the question of "whether the United States should abandon its neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war."

The deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf is seen as a convenient excuse for "extending the range of U.S. activity in the Near East." In stepping up its military presence, the United States is moving considerable naval forces into the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. In particular, it is reported that the United States has transferred the U.S. task force with the aircraft carrier "Ranger" and 2,000 marines to this region. According to other reports the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise has also been sent there. A number of U.S. officials are reaffirming that Washington's stated intention to resort to military means in order to guarantee the security of the West's oil supplies from this region remains in force.

There is also considerable speculation in the Western press over Washington's intentions to increasingly involve its NATO allies in implementing its strategic plans in the Near and Middle East. It is reported that the British aircraft carrier Invincible has already been sent to the Persian Gulf. London is, on the whole, seen by Washington as the most suitable partner for possible operations in this zone. France is also being considered. While continuing to try to make Paris give up its arms deliveries to Iraq, Washington, according to press reports, also entered into contact with the French on the subject of "the possibility, if the need arises, of conducting joint military operations in the region to safeguard the free supply of oil."

As for France's position, the press describes it as contradictory. Just recently the Paris press made known the authorities' intention to observe all contracts signed with Iraq, including those on delivering a consignment of aircraft. It was openly indicated that France cannot permit an Iraqi military defeat, because it has considerable economic and financial interests over there (Iraqi debts to France are estimated at up to Fr 45 billion). On encountering opposition to its plans to deliver military aircraft to Iraq both from Iran, certain French neighbors, a number of Western countries and Japan dependent on oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf, Paris has started to maneuver. Neither confirming nor officially denying reports of the planes' dispatch, the French authorities decided to stall and to seek a way out of the situation at the minimum political cost.

There is a report of a possible French initiative "with a view to promoting a settlement" of the Iran-Iraq conflict, including in the United Nations when the Iraqi draft resolution on free navigation in the Persian Gulf is debated.

Thus we are talking about the exploitation of the Iran-Iraq conflict by the United States and certain other NATO states in order to step up their penetration of the Near and Middle East countries.

'Senseless,' 'Ruthless' War

PM210942 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 41 (Signed to Press 12 Oct 83) p 9

[Aleksandr Bovin article carried as part of "Parallels and Meridians" feature: "A Senseless War"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq war -- one of the most senseless wars of the 20th century and, perhaps, one of the most ruthless -- has been continuing for over 3 years now.

The military actions were begun by Iraq. In September 1980 Baghdad annulled an agreement with Iran on the line of the border between the two countries. Iraqi troops invaded Iranian territory.

Tehran in turn also helped to create the conflict. Here I have in mind the systematic appeals to Iraqi Shi'ites to rise up and overthrow the Ba'th government.

Baghdad, it seems, was counting on a blitzkrieg and the subsequent collapse of the post-revolutionary regime which had not yet established itself. In so doing Baghdad was proceeding, first, from the premise that the Iranian Army, which had come under the hammer of the revolution, was unfit for combat. And second, it was hoping that the Arab (mainly Sunnite) population of Khuzestan, against which the main blow was struck, would support the Iraqi forces.

Both premises proved unsound. The Arabs of Khuzestan did not want to be liberated from "Persian rule." The Iranian authorities (with the active participation of the then President Bani-Sadr) quickly succeeded in creating new armed forces. The blitzkrieg did not come off. The Shi'ite clergy managed to exploit the "foreign foe" phenomenon to strengthen their positions.

In fall 1981 the Iranian forces seized the initiative and began broad-scale offensive operations. The Iranians' main advantage was their considerable superiority in manpower. And the religious fanaticism of the soldiers at large took the place of army morale. The cult of self-sacrifice, the cult of death has become the pivot of the religious propaganda which thousands of mullahs practice at the front. It is dinned into the soldiers that everyone who dies for the glory of Allah will unfailingly go to paradise. Before battle the soldiers are given plastic keys with which they can unlock the gates of heaven after death.

And the soldiers go out in the face of bullets. And die in their thousands. But it is not just soldiers. The advancing forces are often preceded by fanatical youths aged 14-15 who use themselves to detonate mines and thereby clear the troops' way.

The idea of exporting the Shi'ite revolution is being used to develop morale. Here, for example, are the words of a battery commander, taken from a Tehran publication, which he used to dispatch his men: "You, soldiers of Islam, be alert, we still have much to do. We want to raise Islam's glorious banner over the whole world." No more nor less than than...

By midsummer 1982 the Iranian forces had reached the border almost everywhere. The UN Security Council resolution of 12 July which called for an end to the war was rejected by Tehran, which insisted on war "until victory." And the war went on.

By fall 1983 the Iranians have succeeded in consolidating themselves on part of Iraq's territory at the cost of vast losses. A stalemate has ensued: Neither side is capable of gaining the decisive victory. Baghadad's repeated offers to end military actions and begin peace talks have been greeted by Tehran's firm refusal.

Passions have been kindled anew by reports that France intends to sell Iraq five Super Etendard aircraft. If that happens, Tehran has stated, Iran will close the Strait of Hormuz and will cut off Western access to oil.

The war -- which neither Iraq nor Iran needs -- goes on.

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL MILITARY EXERCISES END

LD161400 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo October 16 TASS -- Six Persian Gulf states' joint military exercises that have been held in the territory of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have come to a close. They involved the Armed Forces of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman. Cooperative action between the armed forces of the Gulf Cooperation Council member-states was practiced during the exercises, during defensive operations in particular.

The results of the exercises are to be discussed at a summit meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states at the beginning of November.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN LIBYA

LD231550 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Tripoli October 23 TASS -- A regular meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan commission for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as trade has come to a close here. A protocol has been signed on the results of the meeting. The protocol envisages further development of cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

RYABOV, DELEGATES ATTEND TUNISIAN CEREMONY

PM201009 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Tyunkov dispatch: "Jumin Complex Working"]

[Text] Tunis, 15 Oct -- Twenty years ago, on 15 October 1963, the last French soldier left Tunisian soil. The evacuation of foreign troops from the colonialists' strong point -- the military bases at Bazart -- was the start of the country's independent development. Since then, this day has been marked annually as the Evacuation Day national holiday.

One of the central events of the holiday festivities this year was the official opening of the Jumin River Dam. Taking part in the ceremony were the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, members of the Tunisian Government, and a Soviet delegation led by Y.P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The dam project was created by specialists from the Kiev Ukrgidroproyekt Institute, which has for many years been involved with questions of developing a comprehensive system of utilizing the water resources of north Tunisia -- one of the country's most fertile regions. The Jumin hydroengineering complex makes it possible to irrigate 1,500 hectares of land, and provide Bazart and the capital with drinking water.

M. Mzali, Tunisian prime minister, M. Sayah, minister of public works, and other officials highly assessed the Soviet specialists' work.

CAPE VERDE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM241100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Alvaro Dantos Tavares, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, presented his credentials in the Kremlin 21 October to A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between A.S. Barkauskas and A. Dantos Tavares, a friendly talk was held in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BRIEFS

USSR-MALAGASY COOPERATION -- The Soviet Union and Madagascar have a joint project to build a highway from (?Ambetabe) via Mahanoro to Marolambo, another step towards greater cooperation. The 255-kilometer road will go through a key agricultural area. At present the rainy season practically cuts off the area from other provinces with the result that local farmers cannot market their coffee, vanilla and other crops elsewhere. According to the Malagasy - Minister of Public Works, Victor Ramahatra, it was with great satisfaction that Malagasy heard the report that a new highway is to be built in their country jointly with the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Oct 83 LD]

WASHINGTON INVOLVEMENT IN GRENADA SCORED

U.S. Armada Approaching

PM250838 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strong-arm Blackmail"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct -- A U.S. naval armada of 10 combat ships is on its way toward the shores of Grenada, a small island state in the Caribbean. The armada includes the aircraft carrier "Independence," the helicopter carrier "Saipan," and support ships. There are 1,900 American Marines on baord.

The Pentagon claims that the purpose of the show of force near Grenada is the "protection" of American citizens who are on the island. But other spokesmen for the administration have admitted that there is absolutely no threat to those citizens. At a State Department press conference it was frankly stated that the U.S. citizens who are in Grenada have come to no harm and that the situation in that country remains calm.

The sending of warships to Grenada's shores is Reagan's latest piece of blackmail. It indicates that the American "gunboat policy" continues. The use of the pretext of the "protection" of a group of U.S. citizens is a common trick resorted to by the modern-day colonialists. The real purpose of the American act lies in crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state whose independent anti-imperialist policy displeases the White House.

'Militarist Adventure' Deplored

LD241557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1439 GMT 24 Oct 83

["Observer: A Dangerous Adventure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct (TASS) -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

Serious concern all over the world has been aroused by the recent turn of events involving Grenada, over which looms the real threat of imperialist armed aggression. Taking advantage of the complex domestic situation that has come about in Grenada, the Reagan administration has hastily put political, diplomatic and military mechanisms of its interventionist policy into action in order to suppress the revolutionary process in this small Caribbean island state and to subordinate it to the neo-colonialist domination of the United States.

What has been happening recently on Grenada is a strictly internal affair of the Grenadian people. But the current Washington leaders, laying claim to the role of ruler of the destinies of other countries and peoples, evidently decided that the proper moment has come to realize the plans, long harbored by them, for dealing with Grenda, which as a result of the victory of the revolution in 1979, had been put on the road of genuinely independent development. It should be recalled that right after the Reagan administration took office it put Grenada, along with Cuba and Nicaragua, on the blacklist of countries not to the liking of U.S. ruling circles. They became the main objects of the subversive and conspiratorial activity of the CIA and the other U.S. special services in the Western Hemisphere.

The master of the White House himself has repeatedly made crude attacks upon Grenada, trying to present it as a kind of "threat to the security" of other Caribbean countries and even the United States itself. This he has done with the help of deliberate falsehoods, which, moreover, have immediately been exposed by the U.S. press.

Now, under this and other equally groundless and far-fetched pretexts, the Reagan administration has dispatched to the shores of Grenada a naval task force. Totalling 20 ships, including an aircraft carrier and a helicopter carrier. On board these ships are more than 2,000 Marines.

In Washington, of course, they realize that direct aggression by U.S. Armed Forces against Grenada, with nothing to cover it up, would certainly not bestow any laurels upon those who organize it. At the same time as it dispatched the warships to Grenada, therefore, the Reagan administration took care to give its interventionist actions the appearance of so-called "collective sanctions." It was clearly upon Washington's insistence that an extraordinary session of the leader of the countries of the Caribbean community (Caricom) was convened urgently in Port-of-Spain, the capital of Trinidad and Tobago.

Although Washington has not managed to involve all the states of that community in the militarist adventure against Grenada, some of them belonging to the Organization of East Caribbean States -- first and foremost Jamaica and Barbados, whose governments are unquestioning subordinates of the United States -- have taken the criminal decision to set up a "collective" intervention force to invade Grenada. Moreover, as the news agencies report, they have called upon the United States and other NATO countries to take part in the operation.

The sinister spectacle acted out in Port-of-Spain is far from new. Its directors in Washington have behaved in similar fashion before, when, under the guise of so-called "collective" action, armed intervention was undertaken with the participation of U.S. Marines; as happened, for example, in the Dominican Republic in 1965. But neither "diplomatic" ploys, nor Washington's smokescreens can conceal the obvious fact: The Reagan administration, trampling upon the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, has embarked upon the path of organizing braod armed interference in Grenadian affairs. This is an extremely dangerous venture. Like the undeclared war being waged by Washington against Nicaragua, it is fraught with menace for peace in Central and Caribbean America and beyond the region's borders, and is leading to a further worsening in the international situation as a whole.

VENEZUELA FIGURES HIT U.S. 'INTRIGUES' IN GRENADA

LD250841 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas October 24 TASS -- The Venezuelan branch of the anti-imperialist Latin American tribunal called the democratic public of Latin America for vigilance against the United States provocative actions directed against the Grenadian people. A statement ofthat organization circulated here today says that Grenada's independent foreign policy, as well as progressive economic and social transformations implemented there in the interests of broad masses of the working people are not to Washington's liking. The intrigues against the people's power on the island are also a serious threat to peace and security of other states of the region, the statement says.

Washington's militarist manoeuvres against Grenada were condemned by prominent Venezuelan political figure, Deputy Chairman of the Socialist International Carlos Andres Perez, speaking at a press conference in Moro, Falcon State, he criticised the decision of the Reagan administration to send warships to the coasts of that independent Caribbean country. The Venezuelan political figure stressed that under no pretext should the United States threaten the sovereignty of Latin American.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela Radames Larrazabal said here that the events in Grenada cannot justify the United States' interventionist intrigues against the revolutionary regime. Washington's militaristic actions against Grenada are part of the overall strategy of U.S. imperialism whose aim is to liquidate progressive regimes in Central America and the Caribbean.

SANCTIONS, OTHER REACTIONS TO GRENADA EVENTS

LD241506 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown October 24 TASS -- According to Radio Barbados, the heads of government from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states at their emergency meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, have decided to apply a number of sanctions against Grenada.

What is meant, in fact, is the organisation of military invasion of that insular nation in the Caribbean Sea. The Free Grenada radio station announced that the governments of Jamaica, Barbados, St Lucia and Antigua agreed to send their military contingents to the interventionist corps. The invasion is being prepared in Barbados where the troops from these countries are being concentrated. It is noted at the same time that Guyuana and Trinidad opposed this interventionist action.

Radio Free Grenada points out in its broadcast that a U.S. warship has been deployed only seven miles off the country's coast. There is information that more American ships are being sent into the region, and that the guided-missile cruiser Antrim of the British Navy, which took part in the last year's aggression against the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the southern Atlantic is also heading towards Grenada.

Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council has called on the population for vigilance in the face of the imminent aggression. The Grenadian people, the council's statement stresses, are fully resolved to uphold the country's sovereignty and rise to defend the revolution and repulse the machinations of imperialism. Mobilisation of people's militia has been announced in the country.

Washington October 24 TASS -- According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, two naval squadrons of the United States comprising up to twenty warships with more than 2,000 Marines on board are sailing towards Grenada.

Caracas October 24 TASS -- Ricardo Molina Marti, chairman of the Venezuelan Peace Council, has strongly denounced the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its allies with regard to Grenada. He stressed in an interview with the newspaper NACIONAL that by sending its warships towards Grenada, allegedly, to defend the interests of U.S. citizens on the island, Washington is seeking to step up aggression against countries in the region which, having cast off the yoke of imperialist and colonial domination, uphold their right to self-determination, national sovereignty and social progress.

Madrid, October 24 TASS -- According to the Spanish news agency EFE, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, a vice president of the Socialist International, has sharply criticized Washington's decision to send its warships towards Grenada. The problems of that country, he said, are purely internal, and should be handled by the Grenadian people without outside interference.

KALIN ADDRESSES BOLIVIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PM241450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] La Paz, 21 Oct -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, has visited the Bolivian National Congress.

Delivering welcoming speech to the Soviet guests, Julio Garret Ayllon, chairman of the Senate, stated the desire of Bolivian parliamentarians to make a worthy contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

(Gualberto Claure Ortunyo), chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, also pointed to the great significance of developing all-around ties between Bolivia and the Soviet Union. Cooperation between our countries in the economic, trade, scientific, and cultural spheres, he declared, is a good example for other Latin American states. Since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies pointed out, the Soviet state has played an important role in the peoples' struggle for freedom and genuine independence. And today, at a time of the sharp exacerbation of the international situation, the USSR bears aloft the banner of the universal struggle for peace.

Addressing a special session of the chamber of deputies, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation conveyed greetings to the Bolivian parliamentarians from Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

Our country, I.P. Kalin emphasized, builds its relations with Bolivia, as with other countries of the Nonaligned Movement, on the basis of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect, and equality. He noted the USSR's determination to continue the struggle for peace and to strive for general and complete disarmament.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Simon Bolivar, leader of the liberation struggle of the peoples of South America against Spanish colonialism.

Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of Bolivia and chairman of the Republic's National Congress, gave a reception in the Soviet delegation's honor.

USSR SENDS FOOD, MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA

PM250927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Free Aid"]

[Text] The presidium of the Executive Committee of the Union of Socieites of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has adopted a decision to grant free aid to the population of the Republic of Nicaragua, and has sent a planeload of food and medical supplies.

LATE REPORT: 'ARMED INTERVENTION' IN GRENADA

LD251206 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Saint George October 25 TASS -- A foreign armed intervention guided by the U.S. Administration was unleashed against revolutionary Grenada at dawn today. At five hours 50 minutes A.M. of local time aircraft dropped paratroopers of the interventionists not far from the capital in the area of the international airport under construction. A fierce exchange of fire between the paratroopers and defenders of the island is going on. At the same time several U.S. naval ships have appeared off the shores of Grenada.

The invasion of Grenada was preceded by a summit meeting of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), at which the heads of Governments of Jamaica, Barbados, Saint Lucia and Antigua agreed to include their military contingents into the interventionist force. The troops of the interventionists were massed in Barbados, where American Marine units were airlifted from the USA yesterday. The aim of the imperialist intervention is to put a stop to the revolutionary process in Grenada and again subordinate that country to neocolonialist rule.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS

PM241125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular meeting examined and approved a report by Comrade Gromyko on the results of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Sofia. The meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs confirmed the firm resolve of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to do everything incumbent upon them to rid Europe of the nuclear threat brought about by the intention of the United States and several of its NATO allies to shortly begin the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries.

In a decision adopted unanimously, the socialist countries issued a warning to all those who, contrary to the will of the peoples, are implementing a line toward further intensifying the nuclear arms race and aggravating political confrontation.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the report by Comrade Gromyko on his meeting with Comrade Honecker. Comrade Gromyko informed the Politburo about his talks with Genscher, federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, and also about his discussions with leaders of the Austrian Republic.

The proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers on starting the production of new models of trucks and their diesel engines at the Moscow Likhachev Automobile Plant and at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant were approved. Production of these vehicles is intended to be developed during the period 1984-88 by introducing modern technological and engineering equipment produced by the country's own industry and supplied under cooperation deliveries from fraternal socialist countries. The productivity and economy of new diesel trucks will be considerably higher than those of vehicles currently being produced.

The Politburo supported the proposal put forward by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for speeding up the development of electrical power generation in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period up to the year 2000. The construction and reconstruction of a number of power stations and also of power transmission lines is envisaged. Implementation of the program which is being drafted will make it possible to improve the adaptability and stability of the Transcaucasus power system, and to ensure reliable supplies of power to consumers and the intensive development of industry and agriculture in the Georgian SSR.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also examined the question of the tasks of party organizations in connection with report and election meetings during the second half of next year in the consumer cooperatives, which at present have more than 60 million shareholding members and account for about one-third of the country's entire retail trade turnover. The Politburo stressed that the report and election campaign in the consumer cooperatives must encourage a businesslike and all-round discussion of the work of cooperative organizations, strengthening their elected organs with cadres who possess initiative and qualifications, intensification of the struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledge for the development and further improvement of trade, procurement, and production activity, increase of merchandise resources, and the improvement of their quality, and further improvement of all aspects of the provision of services to the population.

Several other questions concerning domestic and foreign policy were also discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

BAYBAKOV DELIVERS REPORT ON 1984 DRAFT PLAN

LD241943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] In the Kremlin today a joint session of the Planning and Budget Commissions and representatives of other standing committees of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place. A report on the draft of the state plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984 and on the progress of implementation of the plan for the country's economic and social development this year was delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission. A report was heard on the USSR state draft budget for 1984, and on the implementation of the state budget for 1982, delivered by Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

To review the plan and budget, 17 joint preparatory commissions of deputies were formed. Taking part in the session was Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MOSCOW REPORTS CHERNENKO ARTICLE CARRIED BY APN

LD242023 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] A Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, has described the participation of every person in running the affairs of the state and society as the general direction of the development of democracy in the Soviet Union.

His article has been published by the press agency NOVOSTI [APN]. The author says that workers and farmers occupy the majority of seats in governing bodies. For example, the law on work collectives was recently adopted after a debate in which 110,000 people took part.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CPSU GORKOM SESSION

PM241332 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 October 1983 front-pages a 2,500-word unattributed report under the heading "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom," whose opening passage reads:

"A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

"Taking part in the conference were Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau members and candidate members, party gorkom section chiefs, Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen, the chiefs of the main administrations and a number of administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom, and city organization leaders.

"A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on the progress of preparation for the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"I.F. Lukashev, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, reported on measures to complete the laying in of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce and ensure their safekeeping.

"N.S. Trofimov, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on the progress in fulfilling the capital construction plan for the first 10 months of this year and the tasks in completing the 1983 plan.

"The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom."

The report goes on to summarize the conference proceedings without citing individual speakers.

GRISHIN ATTENDS LABOR MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD242132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of collectives of enterprises and organizations in the capital devoted to the results of the shock watch in honor of the 25th anniversary of the movement for a communist attitude to labor took place in Moscow today. The meeting's participants stressed the need to concentrate main attention on speeding up the rate of growth of labor productivity, improving the quality of output and cultivating in each worker a communist attitude to labor. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN ATTENDS FARM EXHIBITION

PM201028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "'Reclamation-83' Is on Display"]

[Text] Helping in the creation of conditions for the guaranteed production of agricultural crops is the function of the machinery, equipment, instruments, and materials on display at the international "Reclamation-83" exhibition. It opened in Moscow 14 October at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex.

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the opening ceremony.

POWER MINISTER, OFFICIALS VISIT TURKMENISTAN

GF241856 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, was in Turkmenistan on 13 October. He and the officials accompanying him visited the symbol of the Turkmen power -- the Mary Hydroelectric Plant Imeni, the 50th Anniversary of the USSR -- and other power projects.

P.S. Neporozhniy together with M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Ch.S. Charryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Dzhuraliyev, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; and other comrades, discussed questions for further expanding the Mary Hydroelectric Plant and some other tasks for the long-term development of the republic's power during the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan periods. Measures for strengthening the material, technical, and production bases for power workers and power repair workers and for improving the living and work conditions of power collectives were determined.

They also reviewed a number of questions on the establishment of power capacities and national economy sectors of electrical power during the autumn-winter period through 1983-85. Concrete measures were specified in this regard.

KAPITONO, RASHIDOV PAY VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

PM241216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Uzbekistan"]

[Text] From 17 to 21 October Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Uzbekistan on a visit. In Andizhan Oblast Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, and Comrade Kapitonov acquainted themselves with the work of the Pyatidesyatiletiye Oktyabrya state farm, and the Andizhan Cotton Combine and its branch, the Moskovskiy Cotton Ginnery. In Tashkent they visited the cotton combine and its branch, and the Chkalov Aviation-Industry Production Association, and inspected the republican exhibition of consumer goods.

In the course of a meeting with workers, engineering and technical staff, and cotton growers, consideration was given to questions concerning increasing the supply of consumer goods, extending their range, and particularly to improving their quality, in light of the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenum decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Andropov's instructions. Questions on construction and reconstruction of enterprises of light industry and the cotton-ginning industry, training of cadres, and improving the living and working conditions of the working perople were broached. Attention was drawn to the need to speed up the pace of cotton harvesting, and of the implementation of plans and socialist pledges for its procurement.

At a meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv, and as part of the process of checking the implementation of the appropriate CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions and of decisions taken locally, there was discussion of the question of additional measures to increase production of consumer goods and improve their quality. Comrades Rashidov and Kapitonov spoke at the meeting.

CHIEF MARSHAL KUTAKHOV VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF231822 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Azerbaijan's press organs write today that Pavel Kutakhov, member of the Soviet Supreme Soviet, commander in chief of the Air Force, and chief marshal of aviation, has paid a 2-day visit to Azerbaijan.

Pavel Kutakhov conferred with his [word indistinct] in (Poghuz) and Shamkhur regions of our republic, visited a number of agricultural establishments, acquainted himself with the achievements and work and living conditions of farmers and livestock breeders, and talked with party, war, and toil veterans.

Marshal Kutakhov also conferred with Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

BAGIROV PRESENTS AWARDS TO WRITERS, ARTISTS

GF231834 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners: Azerbaijan's press organs write today that Kyamran Bagirov has presented edicts [fermanlar] awarding honorary titles to a group of men of letters and artists from the Georgian SSR, which is a fraternal and neighboring republic. The titles were awarded to them for their services in contributing toward the development of relations between Azerbaijan and the Georgian SSR in literature as well as in the social field.

Kyamran Bagirov said: This symbolic occasion is a good example of the international character of our community and of the friendship and brotherhood among Soviet cultures and cultural workers. For example, men of letters and artists from the Georgian SSR contribute greatly toward friendship between the peoples of the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan. Professor (Utcha Chaparitze) is participating in the effort to train painting cadres for our republic. Also the men of letters of Azerbaijan and Georgian poet (Leyla Iradzen) have strong friendly relations between them. On the other hand, the Georgian people are getting acquainted with the work of (Hakani-Shirvani), (Nizami Gencevi), and others, who are known as writers of the classics in the literature of Azerbaijan, through the excellent translations of (Arif Alexander Guvahharyan).

Concluding, Kyamran Bagirov sincerely congratulated those who received the awards and wished them great success in creativity for the consolidation of the fraternal friendship among all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

ALL-UNION PLANNING CONFERENCE COMPLETES WORK

PM241443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Improve Planning"]

[Text] An all-union scientific conference which completed its work 21 October at the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy was devoted to problems of improving planning in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

Leaders of the USSR Gosplan and of a number of ministries and departments, specialists of associations and industrial enterprises, and scientist-economists participated in the conference.

Questions of radically improving planning and management with regard to the country's unified national economic complex that has been formed were at the center of the participants' attention.

Theoretical problems of the political economy of socialism, questions of improving planning of scientific and technical progress and production efficiency and raising the people's living standards, and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the country's Food and Energy Programs were discussed in the reports and speeches.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS MAKE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LD241127 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow -- The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, working onboard the Salyut-7 station, have started to make seasonal autumn surveys of the southern part of the territory of the USSR -- the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and part of Central Asia -- at the request of the country's geological service.

As has been shown by practice, it is more convenient, in the interests of the geologists, to carry out photography of these areas from space at some time other than summer, when photography records whole areas of worked land and luxuriant greenery that mask the geological structure of areas that are intensively used and thickly populated. Photographs made in early spring, late autumn, and even in winter when the snow covering is not thick are of the greatest value. It is then that the geological structures are shown in the greatest relief and precision.

A TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Geology that it is already possible to speak of the results of the work of the previous space expedition by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. Two geological teams are working in the Caspian region, which was photographed from orbit by the crew members. Field work has given interesting results in specifying the geological structure of the region, which holds prospects for oil and gas prospecting.

A systematic study of USSR territory using space survey material and direct observations of the cosmonauts from orbit fosters a fuller and more rational use of the earth's natural resources.

SPUTNIKS CONTINUE RADAR SURVEY OF VENUS

LD221622 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the long-range space communication centre:

Two Soviet automatic stations are continuing fulfilling the comprehensive programme of studying the planet Venus. On October 20 the station "Venus-16", following the station "Venus-15", transmitted to Earth new pictures of the planet's surface taken through clouds.

The radar survey from the orbit of an artificial satellite of Venus covers a band of territory in the area of the North Pole 9,000 kilometers long and 150 kilometres wide. The pictures are of a high quality and show separate geological formations, various landscape zones and details of relief.

During the radio communication session near Venus measurements were also made of the surface temperature and studies were made of the composition and properties of the atmopshere and the cloud cover of Venus.

At present the long-range space communication centre continues to form the working orbits of the sputniks of Venus after which regular comprehensive studies of the atmosphere and surface of the planet in its northern polar region will be started.

According to telemetric data the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the stations are functioning normally. The information supplied by the artificial satellites of Venus is being processed and studied.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON URALS SCIENTIFIC CENTER

LD191903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the work of the Urals branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The decision notes that the Urals scientific center is making a major contribution to the development of the country's economy and of the productive forces of the Urals, and to assimilation of natural resources there; it is constantly working on enhancing the level and efficiency of fundamental and applied research, and is playing an important role in enhancing qualifications of scientific cadres and development education and culture of one of the USSR's oldest industrial regions.

At the same time, the work of the Urals scientific center, which has considerable scientific potential, is still not fully in accord with party decisions. Scientists of the center are not having enough influence on the growth of efficiency in public sector production, on increasing labor productivity and on economic and social development of the region. The party Central Committee stressed that the chief task of the Urals scientific center is the consistent and persistent implementation in practice of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, of the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on measures to accelerate scientific and technological progress in the national economy, and of the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on issues of enhancing efficiency and quality of scientific research, and maximum use of results of it in the national economy.

The decision notes that scientists' efforts should be directed toward the key fundamental and applied research, proceeding from the topical requirements for development of the productive forces in the Urals.

The Presidium of the Urals scientific center has been advised to decisively improve the coordination of activities of scientific establishments of the region.

It has been recognized as necessary to implement measures for fuller and more rational use of the scientific potential of the Urals, and for increasing its practical returns for production. In particular, the CPSU Central Committee has called upon the leadership of the scientific center to persistently strive for a substantial increase in the scientists' contribution to the carrying out of reconstruction, modernization, and technical reequipment of enterprises, to the development of the agro-industrial complex, to the expansion of the mineral raw materials base, to the comprehensive processing of raw materials, to the creation of basically new waste-free and energy-saving technologies, and to implementation of rational utilization of nature. Specific measures for the development and consolidation of the Urals scientific center's material base are envisaged.

The resolution is being published in the press.